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AFFAIRS AT THE SOUTH

State of Public Sentiment in Eastern Georgia.

Favorable Influence of Commercial Intercourse with the North.

The State Thrown Open to Immigration.

Interesting Interviews with Prominent Southern Men.

Election of Congressmen—Sketches of Successful Candidates.

THE LABOR QUESTION IN GEORGIA

Condition and Prospects of the Emancipated Negroes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Savannah, Ga., Saturday, Dec. 2, 1865.

After experiencing some of the horrors of a steamboat disaster on the Savannah River, I arrived here in safety early yesterday morning. I find that the people of this city are somewhat on a par with those of Augusta as regards their loyalty. Eastern Georgia is far behind the western section of the State in its expressions of loyalty, and seems less disposed to submit to the stern logic of events. But commerce will soon cement the long-existing break between the North and South, for already it is the parent of renewed confidence, and is tending rapidly to a feeling which must be perfectly fraternal in its full development.

As in most of the large Southern cities where treasure has been sacrificed without stint, and where almost everything was staked and lost on the success of the rebellion, naturally the people are reticent and disinclined, at present, to give way to any utterances of opinion, or any demonstrations of joy, if indeed they feel any, with regard to their transition state. On the whole, I am inclined to believe that this is in good taste, and may be deemed as a reflection of pure motives on the part of the people. While the graves of their lost sons are still fresh, and while their little villages and great cities are still smoking and in ruins, and while one vast area of devastation and desolation presents its unwelcome front to view, it would be mockery on their part to fling themselves into our embraces, and we should be untrue to all the instincts of nature to expect from them any such demonstrations. I say this because, during my travels, I have noticed no patriotic demonstrations on the part of a single United States (civil) officer who has been appointed from the South, most of whom, however, have been radically loyal. This goes to show that anything but quiet obedience is entirely uncalled for just at present.

I believe it is in the power of a correspondent of any large newspaper to do a great deal of good, or much harm. I believe, also, that all those gentlemen of the press who come down here fully prepared to see a bad state of things, and to witness the persecution of the freedmen, and to bring all the incidents of their peregrinations in keeping with their own narrow minds to bear against the President's reconstruction policy, will experience no trouble whatever in declaring that the spirit of the rebellion still exists—that the freedmen are in a much worse state than before they realized the "powers of emancipation." I admit that if a man is disloyally inclined, he can select, from among the multiplicity of events which are now transpiring in the South, incidents of so thrilling a nature that the most hungry fanatic may be satiated, and the hesitating led astray. I think this is wicked. In politics I have ever been a Union man of the radical (or Andrew Johnson) school, and was one of the first to assist in getting up a colored regiment in Tennessee; but, I feel it my duty, as a correspondent, to state things purely as they exist, and at least not to misrepresent these people. And I can assure you that all over this State and Alabama there are one hundred good and true men to one bad man. I claim for these men that they are loyal; and further, they are determined that the laws of the United States Government shall be obeyed. I have not met but one man who claimed that he was still for war, and he was drunk. I have met a few who manifested the most terrible hate for New-Englanders, but I guess a selection of good haters can be found in that section, so there's nothing gained by that spirit, and I guess there's nothing lost. I do not think the people of New-England feel any great amount of distress, however hard they may be hated by those narrow-minded people who have been taught to hate a Yankee, and do not know any better.

In a long argument with an *attaché* of an influential (and radical) Union paper, not long ago, I became convinced that a correspondent may become metamorphosed into a hireling incendiary, and do mutual wrong to both sections, by deceiving the Northern people, and by misrepresenting the actual condition of affairs at the South. In the course of the conversation, this gentleman declared that the States late in rebellion should be treated as Territories; that the Congress of the United States should proclaim universal suffrage, and that he was opposed to the policy of the President, and hoped it would fail. Now, I can imagine what kind of a letter this person would send to his paper.

There are such things as "political mountebanks," so says Mr. Wendell Phillips. I agree with him, and some of the so-called Union men of the South are of that stripe. The real Union men, like the Postmaster and Custom-house officer here, are quiet and unobtrusive patriots. They fully understand matters as they exist, and are anxiously awaiting the opportunity when they may give vent to their patriotism with expectations of a salutary effect. But there are some political mountebanks, as I have stated before, in the South. For instance, the gentleman who ran on what was called the Straight-out Union ticket in this Congressional district, is one. He got about a hundred votes out of fifteen hundred. He has been running for Congress for a dozen of years, and always got about the same number of votes as he did this time. This gentleman also run for the Confederate Congress and was defeated. If he had been elected he would have either represented or misrepresented his constituents and their interests. Such a man, in either case, in my opinion, is unfit to represent his people in the Congress of the United States. He advertised that he could take the test oath. Probably he could. But he could not have taken it had he been elected to the Southern Congress, and he was once a candidate for an election to that body.

But as I have once before stated, commerce is destined to be the healing balm for the wounds created by the rebellion. Already Savannah is so thoroughly cemented with the leading cities of the North, that no power can tear it asunder. Before the war there were two or three steamboats running between this place and the City of New-York. Now there are five lines of steamships running between the commercial capital of the Empire State of the South and the metropolis. There are the Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Line, composed of the steamers *Herman Livingston*, *Euterpe* and *Varuna*; Murray's Line, the *Zodiac*, *Virgo* and *Leo*; Pioneer Line, the *Chase* and *Hunter*; Star Line, the *Nevada*, *America*, *Constitution* and *Weybosset*; and the Empire Line, the *San Jacinto* and *San Salvador*—fourteen first-class steamships in all, or nearly thrice the number running between New-York and New-Orleans. There is also a line between this city and Philadelphia and Boston direct, and two lines running direct to Liverpool. There are also two lines of boats with Charleston and two with Florida. Between this city and Augusta there are four lines—in all, sixteen steamers. In fact, the Savannah River has done more business in the last six months than it has done before in eight years. The steamer *Helen*, which cost $30,000, paid for itself in a round trip of six days, from Savannah to Augusta and return, and earned $10,000 beside. A little steamer used by the Adams Express Company, in addition to its express freight, a few days ago brought down eleven hundred bales of cotton at $5 a bale—$5,500 extra. One firm has had snagged and lost two fine steamboats, and have yet made over $60,000 so far this season. Now compare this with the idle brag of some unwhipped, untamed rebel, who is only the more willing to fight now because he staid at home when there was plenty of fighting to do.

The subject of emigration is being considered seriously by Georgians. And it should be. Georgia is a great State. It has several great commercial cities. Considerable attention has been paid to manufactures, and at present everything, from a locomotive to a pair of dog-irons, are being manufactured within the State. It has some of the most thriving and populous inland cities in the South, and its people are among the most enlightened, intelligent, conservative and high-toned in the country. Its rivers penetrate all the great cotton sections, and its railroad system is the completest by far in the South. With the exception of one or two belts of land, the soil of Georgia is most liberal and unfailing. Cotton, rice, wheat, sugar-cane and corn are cultivated, and corn is raised in abundance. Georgia is rich, and will yield generously to the emigrant. Eight-elevenths of all the land in the State is for sale, and much of it can be bought for a few dollars an acre. Minerals of all kinds lie buried in its mountains. Iron, coal, slate, granite, marble and gold are buried in Georgia's broad bosom, needing only labor and energy to develop its untold wealth. The people all over the State invite white emigration—either foreign or otherwise—offering as an inducement tens of thousands of acres of magnificent grain and cotton lands. The great white zone of cotton lands girts Middle Georgia, from Augusta on the east to Columbus on the west—an area of over 100 miles wide and 200 long. All these regions possess a mild climate, and one far more healthful than many of the miasmatic plains and river-bottoms of the Western States. I copy an extract from one of the many invitations to emigrants:

> "We have almost unbounded grain lands and our mountains are full of minerals. Add to this the as yet almost undeveloped regions of Southern and Southwestern Georgia, producing the finest qualities of cotton; and, we confidently affirm, Georgia, with its present and prospective facilities, by rivers and railways, of transportation of all her productions to the world's market, affords the most tempting field of settlement for the emigrant. Here he can find a healthful home, fertile soil, rich productions, ready market, and almost uninterrupted labor the year round; for seldom, except among the mountains, is our soil bound in the icy fetters of more Northern regions. The introduction of the vineyardists and orchardists of the Old World will make the old red clay hills of Georgia rival the vine-clad France and the gardens of the East."

I met Commodore Tatnall yesterday. He was dressed in a suit of gray, and looked quite dejected. I was introduced to him by a friend who informed me that he lived on charity. The Commodore told me that he was just seventy years of age. Just before Sumter was fired upon he was in Montgomery, Ala. He says that he remarked to a party of gentlemen, who were anxious for war, that he believed that the party who fired the first gun would ultimately sustain defeat. He says that tears came into his eyes when the old flag was hauled down at Charleston. He said that he had carried the stars and stripes into almost every sea, and that he was stunned with grief when his State relinquished her proud position in the Union galaxy. Commodore Tatnall occupied an eminent position in our navy for a number of years, and left it during the zenith of his glory. Early in the war his name gave him distinction; but he even won no Confederate laurels. Subsequently he sunk the *Merrimack*, and was denounced for it by the authorities, and damned for it by all newspaperdom. Although he commanded the Confederate fleet off Charleston afterwards, he really sunk down into almost utter insignificance, from which his poverty alone has rescued him. He seems the most depressed of any Confederate officer I have yet met. He owned considerable property in Brooklyn, which he says he will never claim, while his beautiful home in Georgia has gone to wreck and ruin.

I also met Major Gen. McLaws, who was formerly a Captain in the Seventh Infantry. He has a large family living at Augusta, and is as poor as Job's turkey. He says that the doctrine of State rights and public opinion urged him into the rebellion. His profession is that of a soldier, and he is out of money, with nothing to do. He says that in case of war, he would be one of the first to offer his services to the United States.

While in Augusta I spent an evening with Herschel V. Johnson, who, I think, possesses the most contracted mind of any Southerner I have met for some time. In the course of his conversation he seemed to forget that there had been a rebellion, for when he was cornered, and he was cornered several times by Gen. Steadman, he would fall back upon the Constitution of the United States and international law. It made old Steadman laugh outright to hear a man who had been fighting the government for four years defend himself by quoting the laws which he had been fighting to destroy. According to his doctrine he was not true to his own native soil—for he said that if a war could not be carried on without a suspension of *habeas corpus*, and without the fullest freedom of the press, &c., it was wicked and ought to cease. This remark was made with reference to ourselves. But Gen. Steadman saw the point and asked Mr. Johnson if any of these things existed at the South during the progress of the war—to which the latter sullenly replied in the affirmative. Mr. Johnson said that he did not think Mr. Davis was guilty of treason—that is, he did not think he could be convicted of treason—would like to see him tried. He believed, however, that Ex-Gov. Joe Brown was guilty of treason, because he seized Federal forts, and committed other rebellious acts, and all before the booming of the first gun. He believes that no Southerner of influence was a traitor after the fall of Sumter, except Joe Brown. He also remarked that no law could make Jeff. Davis a traitor. His strength in this assertion lies in the argument that from the moment of the first exchange of prisoners, the people of the South were acknowledged as belligerent, and the war ceased to be a rebellion. I wish to add here that this was not a private conversation, as it took place at Gen. Steadman's headquarters.

Maj.-Gen. Brannan, commanding this district, says things are getting along very well, considering. He thinks it would be a disastrous thing, however, to remove all the white soldiers or the Freedmen's Bureau. Negro soldiers, now that the war is over, he thinks, do more harm than good. That's just what everybody thinks who is not prejudiced. The One Hundred and Seventy-sixth and Sixty-eighth New-York regiments leave here in a few days, to be mustered out. So does the Twelfth Maine.

Notwithstanding the fact that the people of this State seem determined to do what is required of them, as I have stated in a former letter, we have no proofs of this from the performance of their delegates in convention. This select body of old fogies and malignant demagogues did an abundance of mean, contemptible things, but failed to perform a single clean act. The Legislature, which is to meet next week, will probably be convinced of the error of the convention, and act accordingly. They can hardly scrape down the cloven hoof by unanimously and cordially ratifying the Constitutional Amendment, and granting to the colored people all the rights and privileges enjoyed by other non-voting inhabitants. I hope, for their own sake, they will do this; if not, they deserve almost as bad as the indomitable Phillips would prescribe.

The Congressmen are all elected, none of whom can take the test oath. Cohen is elected from the First District. He is a mean, contemptible rebel—the meanest I have ever came across. He was Postmaster at the commencement of the war, and it is said owes our uncle a small amount of funds. He said the meanest things in the convention, and threw all his weight and influence against repudiation. In the Second District, Gen. Phil. Cook is elected. He talks well, and seems to be a moderate man. He also voted against repudiation. In the Third District Hugh Buchanan is elected. He is an upright, good man. He could take the test oath without perjuring himself half so much as a Northern Copperhead would were he compelled to subscribe to it. Hon. E. G. Cabaniss, who is said to be a very worthy man, is elected in the Fourth District. In the Fifth District Col. James D. Mathews received a majority of the votes. He barely beat John Milledge, who could have taken the test oath. John H. Christy is elected in the Sixth District. In the Seventh District Gen. W. T. Wofford is elected. He cannot take the test oath, but he is said to be a Union man at heart, a true friend and a Christian gentleman.

Savannah is the largest city in Georgia, the most important commercial place on the South Atlantic coast, and one of the most charming cities in the country. It is situated on the southeast bank of the Savannah River, on a bluff forty feet above low water mark, twelve miles, in a direct line, from the ocean, and eighteen by the course of the river. There are quite a number of superb public buildings and charitable institutions here, while many of the private residences are of a stately order and magnificence. The city abounds in churches and parks, the former, in all parts of the city, being shut in in solemn grandeur by groves of live oaks and other shade trees indigenous to the soil. The arsenal, armory, barracks and Custom-house, all of which constitute United States property, are costly and substantial buildings.

The face of the surrounding country is flat and interspersed with swamps, but it contains a large portion of fertile lands. Along the river the bodies of tide swamp lands are extensive, and are cultivated upwards of twenty miles from the brackish marsh of the river, and are considered the most valuable lands in the State. Most of these lands are divided off into rice plantations, which possess a picturesque appearance. Opposite the city is what is known as Hutchinson's Island. Formerly rice was cultivated on this floating patch, but a law of the State prohibits it at present, and it is grown up with worthless grass and weeds. There is no Winter, of consequence, on this island, and portions of it are for sale. Let some enterprising gardener purchase a few acres of it and raise early vegetables, &c., for the New-York market. It would be the germ of a fortune to any such man.

In the centre of Monterey-square is a shaft which perpetuates the name and fame of the illustrious Pulaski who fell in the defence of American liberty in 1779. Casimir Pulaski, after having unsuccessfully contended for the principles of liberty in his own country—the fair land of Poland—determined to connect himself with those who were engaged in the same struggle in America. Furnished with testimonials from Franklin, Pulaski found no difficulty in getting employment in the American army. In the battle of Brandywine he had a post near Washington, and by his bravery and activity confirmed the reputation which he had in Europe as an accomplished officer. After this battle, Congress appointed him to the command of the cavalry, with the rank of Brigadier-General; but owing to some dissatisfaction among the officers under him, he resigned his command and joined the main army at Valley Forge. In 1778, with the approbation of Congress, he raised a corps which was afterwards called the Pulaski Legion. In the assault upon this city in 1779 he sealed his devotion to liberty with his blood. His name is dear to every American, and especially so to the people of Georgia. The monument is one of the most chaste I have ever seen, and reflects great credit on its designer, who paid particular regard to purity of style, richness of effect, and strength and durability in material and execution. It is fifty-five feet high, and cost seventeen thousand dollars. The two steps and lower plinth are granite, and the rest in the finest of Italian marble. The shaft is surmounted by a highly elaborate cap, which adds richness, loftiness and grandeur to the structure. The monument is surmounted by a statue of Liberty holding the Stars and Stripes.

BEN. C. TRUMAN.

The Labor Question in Central Georgia—Immense Supplies of Cotton in the State.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Macon, Ga., Saturday, Nov. 25, 1865.

Labor in the Northern States is of such a countless divisibility that it is distinct as the billows but one as the sea. There we have no caste. Nothing is king. The hum and buzz of the hundred thousand factories of New-England chime musically with the squeal of the swine droves and bellow of kine herds which roam over the broad prairie lands of the West. There, a tree is known by its fruit; in Dixie, by its bloom. In the North, by its substance; in the South, by its shadow. Few but powerful elements enter into the composition of distinctive Southern life and habit. The

EVERLASTING NIGGER

has been, perhaps, the first great integral element in the composition of Southern reality. He is the unconscious Ne(g)ro who sits fiddling while all creation burns. The glare of his ebony cuticle sets the broad world ablaze, and he jogs along with a quiet and placid mind, an equanimity as fixed and unshaken as it is inexplicable.

The number of negroes in and around Macon exceeds 6,000, including all tints, shades, colors, sizes, kinds and qualities, from the educated, polished octoroon to the contraband female field hand—a personage with but a bare, vague knowledge of her absolute existence, who, like Mrs. Stowe's Topsy, knows nothing further of her origin than that she "grow'd." Steeped in the accumulating ignorance of half a thousand years, it is surprising with what marked facility these degraded, friendless people gather moss from the great inclined plane of civilization by having a chance to roll down toward the valley which blossoms as a rose.

These colored people have four prosperous churches, one Methodist, one Presbyterian, and two Baptist, with an average membership of over 600. A white missionary, sent from his native town of Charleston, S. C., expounds to them the Gospel, aided by several "colored brethern" in his Christianizing labors. However much there may be in the fashionable, haughty, and proud world of the upper-ten to convince the scoffer with "a confirmation strong as proofs of holy writ" that modern religion is but a livery to serve the devil in, the unostentatious conduct of these devout individuals of the lower million forbids such suspicion against them. Their pride is so diminutive and undemonstrative that what they profess in a religious way must spring from a contrite heart. Their colored benevolent societies contribute from $75 to $100 per month to support their parentless and indigent. This is commendable, coming as it does from a people but emerged (as is assumed) from the "realms barbaric."

Five negro schools flourish here, with an enrollment of 621 scholars of all ages and sizes, married and single. Five hundred may be assumed as the daily average attendance. Corroborative of what I have seen in Alabama, Tennessee and elsewhere, these despised pupils progress vehemently in mastering the rudiments, beyond which (including spelling, reading, writing, geography and first principles of mathematics) no exertion has been encouraged. Let them "make haste slowly" and what they do, do well. That's the idea. Four of these schools are taught by "native niggers," and the fifth by a white lady.

Recently I called at the headquarters of the Superintendent of Freedmen's affairs for this region, and spent an hour with the gentlemanly Christian officer, Lieut. Barney. To a student of the mythical in human affairs, scenes as ludicrous as a genuine Irish wake constantly occur, and one retires with a fixed conclusion that Momus lives, breathes and has his being in the business rooms of the Freedmen's Bureau. There stood before the Lieutenant six great brawny black fellows, who had trudged through dust and heat seventeen miles to inquire if what their "massa" offered per year was as good as "common." Another had footed it for sixty-eight miles to ascertain if he could compel a white man to "gub up his chile." "How old is your boy?" inquired the Lieutenant. "Massa, he's bouts nineteen, Ise 'pose," responded Uncle Ned. It was evidently a source of pride to the old man to know that under the new *régime*, and in the absence of an infernal barbarism which fostered brutal licentiousness under the garb of divinity, he had a right to claim, love, cherish and care for his own offspring; and, though the full age of manhood had crept on his boy, the father felt yet pulsating in his breast that holy, unquenchable parental affection "which is not born to die."

Another came to relate his past eventful life, bringing dingy, antiquated little documents along, which, though Greek to him, were regarded as indices to an undefined injustice somewhere, which deserved ample punishment. Here is a copy, *verbatim et literatim*, of one of these documents:

Criminal Court of Baltimore—January Term, 1853.—*State of Maryland* vs. *Wesley Ford*, free negro. Presentment and indictment for stealing a watch and two chains. Plea, *non cul.* and issue. Jury sworn. Verdict, guilty. Judgment, that the prisoner be sold out of the State for the term of seven (7) years.

This official paper bears date Feb. 2, 1853, and is signed by Thomas H. Moore, Clerk Criminal Court. On its reverse appears writings showing his sale by Sheriff Hays to James Dean for $360, the said Dean carrying the enslaved to Central Georgia, where he was retained in bondage till April, 1865; that is, till the stars and stripes, the banner now typical of universal liberty, came, guarded well by bristling bayonets, floating on breezes of triumph through this locality. By every sacred obligation of *law* (a thing for which none claimed to have a more profound respect than the chivalry before the rebellion) this man was again *free* on the 26 of February, 1860, but by the brute force of slavery's law, the only real law it ever had, he was a freeman enslaved for over four years, and would have been thus till death except for the somewhat premature demise of the "peculiar institution." It was a frequent thing to kidnap free negroes in the different States, transport them into Slave States, threaten them with death if they exposed the fraud, sell them, pocket the ill-gotten gains and try it over again. Gen. Pillow told me of buying six "likely" niggers just before the war, who proved to be (not strange as it may appear, till slavery was gone!) free men, citizens of Maryland. 'Twas thus that white scoundrels often obtained ample revenge on a free negro against whom they had a particular hatred; charge him with theft, prove him guilty, if not by fact then by perjured satraps, and sell him into unending bondage—for what rights had these defenceless wretches which white men were bound to respect?

The whites here have an implacable hatred for the negro. I was told by some cotton merchants that from the hour the troops and Freedmen's Bureau is withdrawn, "nigger blood will flow in the streets of Macon, and from fifty to a hundred will perish per night." Perhaps such a course would brighten their prospects for a resuscitation of "rights" and readmittance into the Union.

Next to the negro, as a constituent part of Southern distinctiveness, comes

COTTON,

which is certainly king here in Central Georgia. Macon is a great cotton mart; and while Northern cities have their Corn Exchanges and Bank-rows, &c., Macon has its immortal Cotton-avenue. We are taught in the burlesque critiques on genuine Yankee idiosyncracies to picture that species of the *genus homo* as a long, lank, cadaverous-looking, lantern-jawed fellow, always ready to sell you a peck of potatoes, a tin washpan, a pair of paper boots or a wooden nutmeg, "provided ever" that he can screw you up to the sticking point of a good round price; while if he is purchasing a paper of pins or Barlow jack-knife, you must "come down" to the last profit-penny. If you sell eggs at three cents a dozen, he wants a half-dozen for a cent, thus making a half-cent in the trade. That's an imaginary Yankee—how far it misses the mark of a real down-easter, ensconced cozily in a happy New-England home, I leave the reader to determine. But a far different sort of an institution is a planter, selling his cotton crop. Ofttimes he is an educated, refined and courteous gentleman, devoid of that swagger and bluster of the professional Southern politician. Dressed in his indigenous suit of gray, he makes his appearance more resembling, in many respects, a Quaker, than a steadfast believer in the divinity of the "sum of all villainies." He offers in the market, after a careful canvass of current prices, from one hundred to one thousand bales of cotton, worth $200 per bale. If his cotton is in store, ready for immediate shipment, it is at once inspected, and perhaps $50 per bale advanced. In an hour he has disposed of the year's product of his "lordly estate," netting tens of thousands.

To give you some idea of the vast cotton trade here, let me present the figures—and they don't lie—of the United States Revenue Collector for six weeks ending 1st inst. The duty on cotton is 2c. ℔ lb., and the aggregate receipts for these six weeks was $450,000, with every prospect of the sum reaching a round million before the close of the year. To produce the amount already in, it would require a sale and shipment of nearly or quite fifty thousand bales, worth in New-York the neat little sum of about $13,000,000.

It is not probable cotton will range lower in price for many years than 25c.@50c. in New-York. Labor becoming stable and ample, cotton-growing will, undoubtedly be, for a long period, the most profitable agricultural pursuit in the country. There exists no insurmountable impediment to its culture by "small farmers." In New-England and the Northwest an industrious man will, by his own labor, support himself and family, and, if frugal, accumulate something for a rainy day, from rented lands. In Indiana or Iowa he will cultivate twenty acres of corn, in addition to small cereals and vegetables for family consumption. He will cut his wheat and mow his meadow beneath a midsummer sun-heat of one hundred degrees in the shade, and finds his sleeping time so oppressively hot that Morpheus takes wings and leaves him alone to wrestle, groaning and tumbling, sweltering and panting, with the "wee sma' hours" of the night. He can cultivate an equal area of cotton, where the heat of Old Sol is but little more penetrating, and where his sleeping time is cool and pleasant, with an ever-living breeze to fan him to sleep. Cotton growing is, however, unpleasantly peculiar in one respect—there comes no holiday, no respite from labor. The work begins in January and ends not till December. But the frugal man will so soon be in the path of competence, that a happy prospect and accelerated hope will keep bright his perennial flow of spirits. Twenty acres of cotton well cultivated will produce say fifteen bales, worth at 40 cents per pound about $3,000. The average yield per acre of Northern staple crops will not exceed $40 per acre, while the cotton at above rates will run up to $150. Deduct one-third for surplus of sanguine ideas, another third for extra expenses, time lost under shade trees, attending horse-races, and wages paid vagrant niggers, there yet remains a margin highly flattering to cotton growing compared to corn. If the country is properly reconstructed, securing peace and a decidedly republican form of government to the lately rebellious States, the small farmers of the North and East who now jog along in a condition of chronic indigency on rented lands, will have admirable opportunities offered to secure cheap homes in the South, and show that the Anglo-Saxon's capacity to labor in the tropical as well as frigid zone, is indisputable.

CHEAP LANDS

can be procured in Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi, also Tennessee and Kentucky, under a good state of cultivation or wild, near railways, markets, churches, schools, post-offices, and in temperatures ranging from that of the Desert of Sahara to that of the mountain fastnesses of glorious Switzerland. North Alabama and Georgia have mild Winters, while in East Tennessee, though the Winters are not so mild, the temperature is even, and it is without doubt the most salubrious spot in the Union.

J. Q. T.

Election of Congressmen—Sketches of those Chosen—The Legislature—The United States Senatorship.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Macon, Ga., Friday, Dec. 1, 1865.

The elections for members of Congress and of the State Legislature are now ascertained. There was little of any excitement on the subject in any part of the State, and the vote polled generally small. Under the new *régime* adopted by the convention, Georgia is only entitled to seven Representatives in Congress. They are as follows:

First District—Solomon Cohen, of Chatham County.
Second District—Phil Cook, of Macon County.
Third District—Hugh Buchanan, of Muscogee County.
Fourth District—E. G. Cabaniss, of Monroe County.
Fifth District—J. H. Mathews, of Oglethorpe County.
Sixth District—J. H. Christy, of Clarke County.
Seventh District—W. T. Wofford, of Barton County.

Mr. Cohen is an elderly man, for many years a prominent Democratic politician, an original Secessionist and warm advocate of Southern rights, and is decidedly the ablest member of the delegation. During the administrations of Mr. Pierce and Mr. Buchanan he held the office of Postmaster of Savannah, and he held the same office under Mr. Davis.

Mr. Cook, the representative of the Second District, is a lawyer of moderate ability in the southwestern part of the State. Before the war he was a "Co-operationist," but when the State seceded he gave his cordial adhesion to the act of the convention. He entered the army at the commencement of the struggle, fought through the four years, was wounded two or three times, and at the surrender was a Brigadier-General.

Mr. Buchanan is a lawyer from Columbus, of respectable talent and high character. He was, I am informed, a Secessionist, and belonged to the old States Rights party, but acquiesced in good faith in the new order of things, laboring earnestly in the work of reconstruction and harmony. He is a young man, not more than forty years of age.

Mr. Cabaniss, representing the Fourth District, was opposed to secession until the State seceded, but he then gave his adhesion to the movement and held an office of trust under Mr. Davis' government. Mr. Cabaniss entered public life as Ordinary of his county, was subsequently elected to the bench of the Superior Court, and made much reputation as a sound lawyer and upright Judge. He served one or two terms in the State Legislature, and was regarded as a hard-working, intelligent and useful member. He was, as well as I can recollect, Chairman of the Finance Committee. He is a sensible, moderate, practical man, and will prove a useful member of Congress.

The member elect from the Fifth District, including the City of Augusta, in old times represented by Mr. Alexander H. Stephens, is Mr. J. H. Mathews, of Oglethorpe, a young lawyer of promise, who served in the army for some time until disabled by wounds.

The Sixth District, which in ante-war times was represented by Howell Cobb and Judge James Jackson, is now represented by Mr. J. H. Christy, the editor and proprietor of a little weekly paper published in Athens, formerly in the interest of the Know-Nothings of that portion of the State. His election is a source of astonishment to everybody, and to none more than himself. During the war, while he sustained the movement, he bitterly opposed Mr. Davis, and was known as one of the supporters of Ex-Gov. Brown.

Gen. W. Tatum Wofford, representing the Atlanta District, (Seventh,) was very strongly opposed to secession, and was known as an earnest Union man. He, however, followed the fortunes of the State, entered the army, served gallantly, and rose to the rank of Brigadier-General. He resides in Barton County, where he practices law, and since the surrender has been one of the most active and zealous promoters of reunion and reconciliation. He was prominently spoken of for the office of Provisional Governor, and, I believe, sought the office.

The Legislature, in both Houses is, I think, a weak body. Their spirit is good, however. They will adopt the Constitutional Amendment promptly, and such other legislation as may be requisite to the restoration of the State, and the assurance of the government as to the good faith of the people. Col. Wm. Gibson, of Augusta, is likely to be the President of the Senate, and Hon. Thos. Hardeman, of Macon, (former member of Congress,) Speaker of the House of Representatives.

There are a number of names mentioned for United States Senator. The most prominent are Alex. H. Stephens, Henry R. Jackson, Herschel V. Johnson, and Provisional Governor James Johnson. Lucius J. Gartrell and James S. Seward are also spoken of. The choice of the Legislature would certainly fall almost unanimously on Howell Cobb for one of the Senators, did he not with commendable patriotism and self-denial decline to allow his name to be presented in connection with the office. Anxious to avoid all embarrassment to the State, and to enable it, by its representation at Washington, to assume a position acceptable to the United States Government, he has peremptorily forbidden the use of his name, his views on this subject being precisely identical with those of Gen. Wade Hampton.

QUONDAM.

MISSISSIPPI.

Second Section of the Constitutional Amendment Rejected.

The Legislature of Mississippi have reported against the Constitutional Amendment, not, as the dispatch states, from any objection to the first, but to the second clause. It will be remembered that said second clause reads, "Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation." Such a division of the Amendment is a legal impossibility, and the action of the Legislature is tantamount to a rejection. It, however, accords with the recommendation of Gov. Humphreys transmitted to the Legislature on the 20th ult., in which he says:

> "I respectfully recommend that section 1 of article 13 be adopted, if for no other reason to put it beyond the power of Mississippi to establish slavery or involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crime, and that the second section be rejected, as its adoption will open the door to that wide range of construction that would centralize in the Federal Government all the powers of government intended by the framers of the constitution to be "reserved to the people.""

It will be remembered that Alabama and South Carolina, in their ratification of the amendment, added resolutions protesting against our unreasonable and arbitrary interpretation of the second section, a much less exceptionable proceeding, if it was deemed necessary in any manner to qualify their action.

FLORIDA.

The Freedmen in Florida.

Reports from Florida represent the affairs of the State as improving. It is said that a large majority of the negroes are quietly at work under written contracts, mostly for their old masters. These contracts expire next Christmas, but it is expected that a good proportion of them will be renewed. The administration of the bureau has been almost wholly turned over to the Probate Judges, and Col. Osborn has already commissioned several of them, with the provision distinctly understood that negro testimony is to be admitted. Every civil offence committed by a negro in the State, is now tried by the civil officers; only those of high criminality being reserved to the courts-martial. There is less actual destitution and lack of provisions than could have been expected. In the first place, the war destroyed less, and then multitudes of the people find an inexhaustible supply for the Winter in the fish and oysters that abound in the sea and numerous lakes and rivers, and game is also abundant in the forests. Hogs, too, are very numerous in the State, scarcely a planter, of any pretensions, owning less than from fifty to one hundred and fifty.

LOUISIANA.

Complaints of Military Interference—Address from Judge Paschal to the Texans.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Dec. 7.

The Monroe (La.) *Register* complains of military interference, by force of arms, to take from the Sheriff of a parish a Treasury sub-agent who had been arrested by a Judge's decree on an affidavit charging him with stealing cotton and obtaining cotton under false pretences.

The *Register* makes strong complaints against the Treasury agent management of the cotton business in that section and Southern Arkansas. It states that Mr. Burbridge, Treasury agent at New-Orleans, has instructed his agent at Monroe to disregard writs of sequestration and injunction issued by State Courts. Claims to cotton taken by the agent must be tried and investigated on the spot and the cotton forwarded to New-Orleans.

Judge Paschal, on his return from Washington to Austin, issued an address to the people of Texas, informing them as to what will be required to get the State back into the Union; that the State Convention must declare slavery abolished, and that it can never exist except as a punishment for crime, and recognize the rights of the negro as freemen, not implying thereby, however, his social equality with the white man or his equality at the polls.

The Legislature must ratify the Constitutional Amendment, and declare the secession ordinance, the ratification of the Confederate Constitution, and the dependent acts for resistance null and void; also, the State war debt.

The Judge cautions the people who they elect to carry these measures into effect. Great importance will be attached to their choice, as an evidence of their sincerity. General constitutional reforms, outside of the above measures, will not be allowed, unless submitted to the people for ratification.

The indications are strongly against the Legislature calling a State Convention.

THE MARKETS.

Cotton dull; sales to-day 3,500 bales; sales of the week 21,000 bales; Middling, 50c.@51c. Sugar depressed; fair to fully fair, 17½c.@18c. Molasses—sales of prime to choice at $1 02½@$1 05. Gold, 149¼. Exchange on New-York ½@¾ ℔ cent. discount. Freights easy—Cotton to New-York ¾c.@1c. ℔ lb., and to Liverpool, by steamer, ⅝d.

The Widow of "Stonewall" Jackson in a Destitute Condition.

New-Orleans, Friday, Dec. 8.

The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph* publishes a letter from a distinguished clergyman in Virginia to the effect that the widow of "Stonewall" Jackson is in a most destitute condition.

The Louisiana Legislature to-day elected Judge Henry Boyer, of Alexandria, United States Senator. Before the war he was United States Judge for the Western District of Louisiana.

The United States Senators elect from this State now are Hon. Randall Hunt and Judge Boyce.

Gen. Canby Decides a Curious Case.

The following communication from Gen. Canby explains itself:

Headquarters Department of Louisiana,
New-Orleans, La., Nov. 27, 1865.

To His Excellency the Governor of Louisiana:

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, through you, of a communication from Mr. Luther Ronaldson, for the restoration of "fifty-one acres of land," with the improvements, lying within the breastworks at Port Hudson; and to state, in reply, that this property was captured from the public enemy at the expense of much blood and treasure, and that the title is now in the Government of the United States as captured property. I have no idea that this title will be relinquished, or the property restored, so long as the control of the Mississippi River is of any value to the United States.

The legal reclamation of the applicant is against the late rebel Government, and not against the Government of the United States. If he is, in equity, entitled to any relief, it is under the constitutional provision that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation, or under the provisions of the third section of the act of March 12, 1863. In either case, the claim must be supported by clear proof of title, loyalty at the date of the original seisure, and that no compensation was paid, or agreed to be paid, by the rebel Government.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General Commanding.

ALABAMA.

Singular Proceedings of the Legislature—The Old Flag Not Welcome to Them.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Montgomery, Ala., Saturday, Dec. 2, 1865.

Inclosed please find a copy of the resolution offered by Mr. Brown in the Senate of Louisiana. It is his own copy, which he handed me a few days since in New-Orleans.

As you may know, this resolution was, at the time of its being offered, laid upon the table, and Mr. Brown's call for it from his seat twice since has been promptly voted down.

The Union ladies of New-Orleans, in a neat address to the Chairman of the Senate, have offered to present the body with a flag, the work of their own hands. It remains to be seen whether this old symbol of loyalty will be permitted to float over the Legislature now assembled in the Crescent City.

A similar refusal to the above was made lately by the Legislature of Mississippi, at Jackson.

To-day I have been in attendance upon the Legislature of this State. The debate was upon the United States Constitutional Amendment. It passed only with a clause which gives the government to understand that the Amendment "does not confer upon Congress the power to legislate upon the political status of the negro." The debate was spicy, and the clause was carried by a large majority.

Members of the House assured me that the negro must not rise to any sort of equality with the white man.

With all that Gen. Swayne, of the bureau, has done, they still insist, practically, on coercing labor, and, by a subtle contrivance in a bill now preparing, will obstruct leases of land to freedmen, and prevent, if possible, their obtaining any fixed status in the soil itself.

Our good President and Congress should, in my judgment, be extremely cautious of incorporating into the body politic of our nation such elements as I see around me here.

J. W. A.

THE RESOLUTION.

Whereas, In the opinion of this body, the Government of the United States is the best government on the face of the earth; and,

Whereas, The flag of said government is worthy of all respect; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate be directed to procure a large United States flag, and to have the same properly and tastefully arranged over the President's chair.

(Signed) WM. BROWN.

TENNESSEE.

Gov. Brownlow on Reconstruction.

Gov. Brownlow, of Tennessee, has just issued an address to the loyalists of the eastern portion of the State, more fully to secure their influence with their representatives in favor of the law now before the Legislature, granting the freedmen the right of testifying in courts of justice. Though opposed to giving the right of suffrage to the colored population indiscriminately, he is still more opposed to giving it at all to the rebel portion of the population, at least for the present. On the rights of the seceding States he says:

> "The National Government may govern the seceded States with or without the forms of State elections. If it choose to have elections, it has the right to prescribe the qualifications of electors; and it may make suffrage limited or universal. The seceded States have no such rights until they come up to the requirements of the National Government. The revolted States have destroyed their separate governments. As communities of people, as States bounded by geographical lines, and having certain limits, the rebel States are in the Union, and have never been *out*; but as governing powers they are not in the Union, for as such, in their efforts to overthrow the Union, they have themselves been destroyed. And the National Government is bound by every tie, political and sacred, to hold and control the rebel States in a manner that will secure the safety of the loyal people in those States, and of the whole nation. The government cannot allow itself to be destroyed by hostile *voters* any more than by hostile *armies*.
>
> In the Southern States the recent elections have shown that the men who had damaged the Union most received the most votes. The repudiation of the Federal debt and the payment of the rebel debt, are alike popular with the men now engaged in reorganizing the government of the Southern States. The restoration of slavery is hoped for, and it is looked to in the voting and conversation of the original rebels.
>
> The National Government will hold the South by military power, as it ought to do, until the people have so far come to themselves as to heartily repent of the guilt and spirit of the rebellion. Every consideration affecting the interest of the country and the happiness of generations yet unborn requires that the rebels shall not be restored to power. And if we are hearty in anything let it be in doing justice to the friends of the National Government. If we delay in anything let it be in giving pardons to leading guilty rebels and power to the organized enemies of the National Government.
>
> The rebels clamor for the right of testifying and voting, and Union men are ready to concede the right, on account of the color of their skin. One fact alone should settle the question as to the rebels—that is, for four years they did all they could to destroy the government. For this they should not be allowed a voice in its affairs. One fact alone should settle the question as to the blacks—for four years they did all they could, by giving information and fighting, to save the government. And, but for their color, the part they took in the rebellion would give them the right to testify and vote. The voice of prejudice says, hold them back. The voice of reason and justice says, take suffrage from the enemies of the government, and give it to its friends. If the States will not do this, Congress has the power, under the amended constitution, to do it, and will and ought to carry it out."

TEXAS.

The Freedmen's Bureau and Provost-Marshal's Department in Texas.

The Galveston *Bulletin* of the 28th ult. says:

> "We are pleased to learn that the Provost-Marshal offices have been closed in this State. We regard the abolition of the Provost-Marshal Department as an expression of the confidence which the military have in the people of Texas.
>
> As far as we can learn, the Provost-Marshals who have been on duty in Texas since the 'break up,' are kindly spoken of by the citizens. Gen. Kent received the thanks of the Board of Aldermen of this city. Capt. Smith, who was for a long time Provost-Marshal in this place, made by his gentlemanly conduct many friends among the people of Galveston.
>
> We are assured by a member of Major-Gen. Gregory's staff, that so far from anticipating any uprising of the Freedmen, the bureau has no doubt that laborers will be abundant and reliable for the next year's crop.
>
> This is pleasing news. The General, as well as other officers, are traveling all through the interior, calling meetings of the freedmen, explaining to them what they have a right to, and what they have no right. They also visit the plantations, and repeat the same things to the negroes privately. As soon as the negroes know that the Government of the United States will not support them in idleness, they will go to work.

Texas and the Constitutional Amendment.

The Galveston *News* of the 29th ult. says:

> "It has been said that the Constitutional Amendment requires nothing more of us than we are willing to admit in our State Constitution. We think differently. Admitting that we are willing to agree that slavery shall never again exist in Texas, we certainly cannot be willing to permit Congress to have power to carry the provision into effect. What Congress might consider carrying such a provision into effect, we can have no means of knowing; and, besides, it is contrary to all precedent and the whole spirit of our history to give Congress the right to interfere in the domestic concerns of the States. No! Texas will never adopt *that* Amendment, unless she is forced to do it."

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

A memorial and joint resolutions were submitted to the Alabama Legislature for approval, on Nov. 30, asking the President to remove the United States troops from the State. The memorial insists that the people of the State have renewed their allegiance with unexampled unanimity and sincerity.

Gov. Perry, of South Carolina, received the following dispatch from President Johnson a few days since:

Washington, Nov. 27, 1865.

To B. F. Perry, Provisional Governor:

I do not think it necessary for the members elect for South Carolina to be present at the organization of Congress. On the contrary, it will be better policy to present their certificates of election after the two Houses are organized, which will then be a simple question, under the constitution, of the members taking their seats. Each House must judge for itself the election returns and qualification of its own members. As to what the two Houses will do in reference to the oath now required to be taken before the members can take their seats, is unknown to me; and I do not like to predict. But upon the whole, I am of opinion that it would be better for the question to come up and be disposed of after the two Houses have been organized. I hope that your Legislature will adopt a code in reference to free persons of color that will be acceptable to the country, at the same time doing justice to the white and colored population.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

The Virginia Methodist Conference, at its late session in Danville, passed resolutions that the duty was devolved upon them of looking after the colored people of the South for these reasons: Their actual position among us, in which they are likely to remain, places them at our doors, and, as it were, in our hands. Their contiguity to us, in such large numbers, fixes our relations to them as a Christian community, and leaves no doubt as to the general question of our moral obligations toward them. Their former relation to our people and our citizens as slaves, between whom, notwithstanding the violence of its disruption, there are peculiar sympathies and attachments, is another element in the account. The fact that many of them were members of our Church and under our influence, imposes this duty upon us. Our intimate knowledge of their peculiar habits, character and necessities, give us extraordinary advantages for doing them good. And the manifest unfitness of Northern preachers, whether white or colored, especially such as possess fanatical ideas, to impart to them suitable instructions, either in religion or morals, renders it imperative upon us to undertake the task whatever may be its difficulties.

Col. John T. Mosby, the famous guerrilla, who has probably done more mule stealing than any man living, is associated with Aylett Nichols, Esq., the prosecuting Attorney in the trial of Mr. Styles, Internal Revenue Collector for the district of Prince William County, Va., who is himself on trial charged with mule stealing.

Nat. Tyler, of the Richmond *Enquirer*, makes a special appeal to the Legislature to elect him State Printer. He states that he has endeavored to conduct "a true and manly Virginia newspaper."

THE ORDNANCE BUREAU.

Smooth-bore and Rifle Guns—Their Comparative Value—Torpedoes—Gun Carriages.

The able report of Commander H. A. Wise, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, contains some statements of interest to the general reader, though they may not materially aid him in appreciating the elaborate mechanical, scientific and official operations of this bureau, and the energy, thoroughness and success which have marked its management during the war. It is said that in no department does a more systematic and wisely-adjusted method of business prevail; and it is well known that its officers and subordinates, in scientific attainments, practical skill and devotion to its special province, have no superiors in the service of the government.

The report does not attempt to make any estimate of the ordnance and supplies used during the war, nor the serviceable amount on hand, as this exhibit would involve an inspection and assembling of material quite impossible since the close of the war. A supplementary report, giving this statement, will be transmitted to Congress during the current session, which will include the important item of the cost in this branch of the service of suppressing the rebellion. It is, however, stated, for the information, we infer, of our foreign friends, that an ample supply of good cannon remains, together with an abundance of every requisite for naval warfare. For example, the incomplete returns show that there are now on hand 4,025,178 pounds of powder, 491,026 shells, 233,818 shot, 84,300 shrapnel, 47,802 canister, and 21,355 grape, made up, of course, of different calibres.

We add the following brief extracts from the report:

CANNON.

The experience of the war has demonstrated that we can rely upon private enterprise to produce good cannon, and as rapidly as wanted. This remark has reference to certain cannon, for the manufacture of wrought iron or steel cannon is yet in its infancy.

With respect to wrought iron cannon, all the official information to which we have access shows that the results in large calibres have not been favorable to their endurance, and in many cases they have shown less strength than cast-iron guns. Instance the original gun of the *Princeton*, the "Oregon," which cracked, and the second gun, the "Peacemaker," which burst explosively, causing great damage.

The advantages claimed for rifled cannon over smooth-bores are in many respects visionary. Whatever of extraordinary power or range may be obtained with them is generally qualified in a great degree by the danger of premature rupture, under the strain of excessive charges and heavy projectiles necessary to produce such effects, and this whether the rifles are made of cast-iron, cast iron or steel.

During the recent Rebellion the cast-iron smooth-bore guns of the navy endured all of the severe service to which they were subjected, and proved their excellence everywhere and under all conditions of actual war. Not a single gun of the Dahlgren system has burst prematurely, and none of the 15-inch guns, even when fired with their heaviest charges, have ever failed, except in the case of two or three which had their muzzles ruptured by the premature explosions of shells—the body of the gun even then remaining uninjured. For the ordinary warfare of wooden ships against each other, or against forts, these smooth-bore guns are undoubtedly the best of their kind; while the practice at the test battery against armor plating shows that even the 11-inch at close quarters is capable of piercing any thickness of iron or steel with which the sides of an ordinary cruiser, intended to keep the seas, could be covered with safety, and this without any danger of rupture from the use of increased charges, unless the gun has been very much weakened by previous service.

The cast iron rifled ordnance manufactured by Mr. Parrott, of the West Point foundry, for the navy, did also good service within their sphere, and justly merited all the confidence placed in them, until it was rudely shaken by the disastrous rupture of several 100 and 150 pounders during the naval bombardment of Fort Fisher.

Prompt measures were, however, immediately taken to ascertain, if possible, the cause of these failures, and a board of ordnance officers convened by order of the bureau, investigated the subject in all its bearings.

That board defer a decision until the result of certain test experiments about to be initiated are ascertained, but say that "in consideration of the endurance exhibited by the Parrot rifle guns in proof and in service, we deem it proper to state that, in our opinion, the bureau was fully justified in adopting them for the naval service, as the best guns to be obtained to meet its immediate wants—various other systems of cast iron rifled ordnance having either failed or been withdrawn from service as unreliable."

Without waiting, however, for the decition of this board, the bureau directed the removal of the 150-pounders from service entirely, and reduced the charge of the 100-pounders to eight pounds of powder, and a shell of 80 pounds. This reduction, and the gun confined to the work for which it was intended, and not used for every occasion—especially where the smooth-bores are more available—will, it is believed, prevent the occurrence of premature rupture in future, provided, however, that the express and oft-repeated injunctions in relation to the use of rifled guns are strictly observed.

The settled policy of the bureau is to arm our vessels with a mixed battery of pivot and broadside smooth-bore guns, rifled guns being exceptional, intended simply for long range, as chase guns or in repelling an attack from opponents armed with similar pieces. The peculiar property of making a ricochetting fire gives the smooth-bore a great advantage. In the army operations against Charleston, the commanding-general bears testimony to the magnificent practice made by the iron-clad frigate *New Ironsides*, with her 11-inch guns, against Fort Wagner. He says, in speaking of the final operations against that work: "Thirteen of our heavy Parrott rifles, 100, 200 and 300 pounders, pounded away at short though regular intervals, at the southwest angle of the bomb-proof, while during the daytime the *New Ironsides*, with remarkable regularity and precision, kept up an almost incessant stream of 11-inch shells from her eight-gun broadside, ricocheting over the water against the sloping parapet of Wagner, whence, deflected upwards with a low remaining velocity, they dropped vertically, exploded within or over the work, and rigorously searching every part of it except the subterranean shelters."

A ricochet fire of this kind is simply impossible from rifled guns with elongated projectiles, whatever may be said of their superior powers of penetration.

TORPEDOES.

With reference to coast defence, it may not be amiss to notice another terrible agent—the torpedo—which has been successfully tried in many instances during the war. There seems to be, no doubt, a want of fair play and manly courage in using a concealed and destructive weapon against an enemy, while you are secure from danger and quietly waiting for the catastrophe which launches hundreds of human beings into eternity without a warning; but it is nevertheless perfectly legitimate in warfare, and the danger must be met, and can only be overcome by caution, skill, and the free use of similar means.

GUN CARRIAGES.

For the carriages and slides of pivot guns there can be no question regarding the utility of iron over wood, provided the compression can be satisfactorily adjusted, so as to meet all the conditions of service. The only example so far is to be found in the carriages of the new *Ironsides*, which have only been tried in smooth water, and never in a rolling sea. Hence a more complete and careful experiment is needed to satisfy all the conditions of the problem, before determining whether the present wooden pivot carriages shall be dispensed with and iron ones substituted for them.

At this time, also, the ingenuity of ordnance men is exercised in producing a proper iron carriage upon which to mount the guns of the *Dunderberg*, which, unlike the turreted monitors, is expected to roll to such an extent as to make it doubtful whether they can be controlled even by a resort to machinery and steam. In England, the attempt to govern the movement of the 12-ton guns on board the *Minotaur*, in a seaway, proved a failure, and we may therefore be compelled to enter into an elaborate series of experiments before deciding a question of so much importance. I refer more particularly now to the iron carriages for the 15-inch guns, for if they can be controlled in recoil and other movements, there will be no difficulty with the 11-inch guns.

Ultimate success may, however, be reasonably expected, for the genius which originated the system of monitors for harbor defence and sea-service, has, it is hoped, already devised some method of governing and using with safety the guns which are their chief element of offence, even when applied to another system.

The National Convention of Manufacturers.—The President of the Vermont State Agricultural Society has requested the following-named gentlemen to represent Vermont in the National Convention of Manufacturers and Wool-growers, to assemble at Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1865:

Hon. John Gregory Smith, St. Albans; Hon. Edwin Hammond, Middlebury; Gen. Stephen Thomas, Fairlee; Henry Clark, Esq., Poultney; Wm. R. Sandford, Esq., Oswell; George Campbell, Esq., Westminster; Daniel Kimball, Esq., Rutland; Nathan Cushing, Esq., Woodstock; Hon. John Gregory, Northfield; Hon. Hampden Cutts, Brattleboro; Dr. Henry Boynton, Woodstock.

THE REPUBLIC OF CHILI.

A Lecture Before the Travelers' Club, of New-York, on the "Present Condition and Prospects of Chili."

Interesting Account of the Geography, Resources and Population of the Country.

The Question Between Chili and Spain.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am afraid I have undertaken an enterprise beyond my abilities in addressing you on "The Present State and Prospects of Chili," my beloved country. It is true that I have been accustomed to address large assemblies, but this is the first time I have dared to speak in the presence of ladies, or in a language not familiar to me. But I have surrendered myself to the kind invitation of the Travelers' Club, and undertaken the duty of serving my country in the best way possible for a foreigner in a hospitable land, and to that kindness and indulgence that is always the accompaniment of beauty and talent.

Permit me now, as an introductory remark, to point out to you some of the more peculiar topographical features of Chili, and which, I hope, will explain to you many facts and particular traits of our nation as a people and a prominent member of the family of South American Republics.

PECULIAR GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF CHILI.

In the first place, Chili has its boundaries laid out, as if by the hand of God, for forming a single nation, a people of a peculiar and defined character, a family, I dare say, of good and noble citizens. Chili has no neighbors, properly speaking. Its limits are almost impassable to all nations. On the east the lofty Andes, covered with eternal snow; at the north the desert of Atacama, a wilderness of six hundred miles, where neither man nor animal, nor even the hardiest of plants can live; on the south the boundless plains of savage and unknown Patagonia; on the west, its only vulnerable side, the mighty Pacific Ocean.

To this particular and almost isolated geographical position of Chili, and to its mountainous formation, have been attributed by both the historian and the philosophical materialist, the love of liberty and independence exhibited by her sons—a feeling which appears common to all peoples who live by themselves and for themselves. To the same causes may be ascribed that boundless patriotism of my countrymen, developed in so unanimous and earnest manner on the very day when old and fast-decaying Spain unfolded her flag—so many times beaten by us—in new defiance of our honor and our power. [Hear, hear.]

UNITY OF RACES.

In the next place, Chili enjoys the great privilege of unity of race. Far from tropical climates, we did not incur that great calamity of greater nations—slavery; and, at the same time, the Spanish conquerors, finding in the proud and brave Araucanians and Promaucas, the natives of the land, a race worthy of theirs, became intermixed with them in such a manner that to find in Chili an Indian or a negro is a thing next to impossible. In fact, small negroes are brought from Lima to be kept in the largest houses of Santiago as an ornamental piece of furniture. It is owing to this that, although we are only two millions of men, we represent a population almost as great as that of Mexico, which has six millions of Indians, entirely unfitted for civilization, and, in fact, more inclined to oppose than to accept it.

VARIETY OF CLIMATE.

In the third place, Chili possesses all varieties of climate, from the warm and semi-tropical valleys of Copiapo to the frozen region of the Archipelago of Chiloe. So it is that at the same time are flowering under a pure and diaphanous sky the banana and the pineapple in the north, the peach and the watermelon in the central valleys, and the fruits of the pinereas or fir-pines, in its southern limits. It is to these circumstances, probably, that Chili is indebted for the name of the "Italy of South America," although it has also been called by some kind traveler who wished to explain the name of our principal port, Valparaiso—"the Valley of Paradise." At least, the Chilian ladies believe, as a matter of faith, that they are living in the spot first inhabited by Eve; and, I may add that the immense woods of wild apple trees, which cover our southern provinces, give some reason for their romantic belief. [Applause.]

IMMENSE EXTENSION OF COAST.

There is another peculiarity of the physical structure of Chili—its immense extent of coast, of more than two thousand miles, indented by hundreds of ports and bays, which make the country fitted for carrying on, throughout its entire extent, an active and profitable commerce with the rest of the world. In fact, internal locomotion in Chili is almost unnecessary, and so near are the Andes to the coast, that a witty Venezuelan critic, the tutor of BOLIVAR, used to say, "that the country being so narrow, the Chilians were obliged to cling with their nails to the sides of the Andes to avoid falling into the sea." But I make this remark only to show you how easy it is for the foreigner to reach our country without any expenses of inland traveling and settling, and to point out what splendid prospects are there, open to foreign emigration.

RIDICULOUSNESS OF THE SPANISH BLOCKADE.

And that is the very country, ladies and gentlemen, with such boundless extent of shores, that the Spanish Admiral PAREJA dares to declare in a general and complete blockade, with five old frigates, when it is in the memory of every one that you needed no less than 462 ships to keep up a blockade (not always effective,) of just the same extent of sea coast during your late gigantic war. PAREJA declared the blockade of all our ports, which are sixty or seventy, and do you know how the Government of Chili answered that ridiculous threat? Declaring free and accessible to all nations sixty or seventy forts more.

But in the present age, when Don Quixote is dead and buried forever in La Mancha, with all the pride and chivalry of the old Castilians, the invention of steam has, it seems, brought them to sea; and there is Admiral PAREJA, the Don Quixote of the Pacific, trying to shut up to the commerce of the world no less than a hundred ports with a fleet of five frigates! The story of the wind-mills recurs to every one. [Laughter.] But I have now, with your kind permission, to follow steadily the thread of my lecture.

PARTICULAR INFLUENCE OF THE OCEAN.

There is yet something worthy of your notice in the formation of Chili. Exposed as it is in its whole extent and widely open to the direct influence of the Pacific Ocean, the soil derives from its grateful breezes a robust and wholesome vegetation, which covers her fields with carpets of flowers and boundless prairies of pasturage. This climatological peculiarity is most striking when the traveler to Chili from the east of the Andes crosses from that petrified ocean of earth called the "Pampas of Buenos Ayres." There, on the oriental side of the lofty mountains, every trace of natural vegetation disappears, as if Chili was ambitiously taking for itself, and pumping into the other side that moisture from the surface of the ocean which renders rich and beautiful her plains and valleys. It is supposed at the same time, that the elasticity of the atmosphere along the shores of Chili has a certain influence on the minds of the people—giving a more acute intelligence to those living in the vicinity of the ocean than the inhabitants of the interior enjoy. That was, at least, the opinion of an old Jesuit historian, MIGUEL DE OLIVARES, who probably lived on the coast.

GEOGRAPHY OF CHILI.

I will devote a moment to giving you a passing idea of the general geological formation of Chili. No country has, perhaps, more to interest the modern geologist than that unexplored region. With the exception of the German traveler MEYEN, the eminent English naturalist DARWIN, and our Professors FOY and PISSIS, nobody has devoted even a superficial study to that branch of science in our country. If the famous LYELL, or PROF. AGASSIZ, now busily engaged on the banks of the Amazonas, had visited our shores, many important discoveries would have been added to that beautiful science.

But, nevertheless, it is clearly demonstrated from what is now known that Chili is quite a modern country. There are, indeed, persons still living who, it can properly say, have seen it growing and coming out as a new-born giant from the bottom the sea. The phenomenon of the gradual rising of the shores, which has been observed as well in Norway and in some other parts of the world, is plainly visible in Chili. Admiral FITZROY saw it with his own eyes, when the earthquake of 1836 (the last severe one we have experienced) took place. In a few minutes the land was raised in some places many feet; a small island appeared in the bay of Talcahuano, and so uniform was and is yet continuing to be this gradual rising of the land, that the theatre of Valparaiso stands now in a place that thirty years ago formed part of the anchorage for ships.

These facts prove, in my humble opinion, that Chili is quite a new country, comparatively, and as far as I know, no traces have ever been found within its limits, of an age previous to the tertiary period. The general opinion that the Andes belong to the last epochs of the formation of the earth, is entirely confirmed in the Chilian system of those prodigious mountains.

And upon that matter allow me to relate a very simple fact which illustrates fully in its own simplicity the tremendous revolution which that part of the Continent has gone through. The geologist Darwin found, in 1837, in the pass of the Piuquenes, at the elevation of 12,000 feet, the trunk of a pine standing with its roots firm on the rocks, and saturated with marine salts and incrustations of shells. The trunk was cut, brought to England, and there the analysis proved that it had been under the water of the sea for many years, perhaps centuries.

Well, now, the conclusions that we derive from that modest discovery are very striking. In the first place, it shows that the tree had existed in firm land where it first put out its roots. Next, by some powerful change of the earth, shaken by volcanic action, the land was submerged, when the tree got petrified with marine salts, and afterward was again uplifted to the immense height in which it was found. It is, perhaps, interesting to know that that kind of trees do not now exist in the same latitude.

THE THREE KINGDOMS OF NATURE.

I wished, gentlemen, to be able to entertain you at length about the beauties and marvels of Chili, and its resources in the three kingdoms of nature, from the humble calceolaria, a wild flower of Chili, admired by all the lovers of gardening, to the gigantic palm tree (*Jubea spectabilis*), indigenous to Chili, worthy of taking a place among the tallest trees of the Californian or Nevada forests.

But that course would take us a long distance from our principal purpose, and I beg your kind permission to pass over any picturesque description, and limit myself to point out the general outlines of the land, although I am to be afraid of fatiguing you with the dryness of my discourse. [No, no. Go on!]

I will only call your attention to a more decided physical feature of Chili, in order to explain to you more clearly the general aspect of the country.

A perfect line of separation divides, and, indeed, nearly in the centre, two very different portions of the land. That line is the beautiful valley of the Aconcagua, which was properly called "Chili" in the time of the Spanish conquest.

To the north of that valley the country is formed by a series of high granite and basaltic chains that descend transversely from the Andes to the sea, and are cut at proportional distances by deep and narrow valleys, teeming with vegetation and villages thickly populated. These are the valleys of Copiapo, so famous by its immense production of silver; next, the valley of Coquimbo, which produces perhaps half of the copper that comes every year in the market of the world, and the valleys of Huasco, Sigua and Petorca, noted for the abundance of gold they produced in the time of the Spaniards.

I cannot give you the exact statistics of the immense wealth buried in those northern mountains, but some facts that I will take the liberty of mentioning to you hereafter will give you some idea of the marvelous profits which those localities offer to industry and capital. Southward of the Aconcagua valley the structure of the territory changes entirely. The mountains disappear and a series of magnificent broad valleys, which were undoubtedly large geographical basins and lakes, now converted into real gardens of cultivation, come to sight.

The first of these large valleys, which preserves the form of an immense lake drained by nature, is that of the Mapocho, in the centre of which lies the beautiful capital of Chili, and is perhaps 200 miles in circumference. Next follows that of Rancagua; next that of Colchagua, and so forth up to the mighty Biobio, now navigated by steamers, which is the boundary of civilized Chili. To those who have visited the plains of Lombardy or glanced over the valley of Mexico from the heigths of the Sierra Madre, the view of the Chilian valleys will undoubtedly carry to their mind pleasant recollections and comparisons, the endless rows of poplar trees and a real net of irrigating canals being the principal features of the landscape.

And here another trait of the phisiognomy of the country comes out. The immense plains of the Araucania, whose wild and brave children live and die on the back of their swift horses, worthy yet by their courage and their indisputable love of their native land, of the finest and most beautiful of Spanish poems—the Araucana.

Further to the southern extremity of those plains begins what we might call the fourth system of the topography of Chili, the primitive mountains which the human foot has never trod, and the immense rivers and lakes not yet explored by science, the last aspect of the country is afforded by the barren and endless plains of Patagonia, which extend from the limits of the province of Stangerhue to the settlement of Punta Arenas, in the Straits of Magellan, a place well known to all the American navigators who choose to go through that passage between the two oceans.

WEALTH OF SILVER.

Now permit me to make a very rapid inland tour from Copiapo down to Valdivia, in order to point out to you some of the more prominent features of the principal provinces in which Chili is divided, being fourteen in number.

On a chilly night, thirty years ago, a shepherd made a fire in the mountains of Copiapo, and next morning he saw at his feet a stream of silver, which the heat had melted. That was the discovery of the mines of Copiapo, which have produced in thirty years more than $100,000,000. Now they are rather in the decay; but the produce of the last year was $1,638,272—a sum inferior to that of Guanajuato and Real del Monte, which the anonymous and ominous emissary of NAPOLEON, MAXIMILIAN, wishes to develop, against the decided opinion of the old and glorious President, MONROE.

IMMENSE PRODUCTION OF COPPER.

Next follows the province of Coquimbo, whose capital, the beautiful town of La Serena, rests a real syren at the foot of the hills by the sea side, supporting a population of thirty thousand inhabitants, and containing some of the more beautiful and syren-like daughters of Chili.

The wealth of that province is almost indescribable. There is, indeed, a mountain, that of Famaya, formed, if it could so be said, of pure copper ore. The value of this single product, as it is manufactured in Chili, was, in 1864, of $9,506,957, and that of the copper regulus, or in its more imperfect state, $4,716,912, making in the whole (and not taking in consideration the raw ore sent to England, and which is worth several millions,) the immense amount of $14,221,849.

Now you will be able to form an idea of the deep alarm awakened in England on the arrival of the news that through the more wicked and cowardly caprice of a vulgar sailor, such a fountain of so valuable and indispensable an article was shut off from the commerce and urgent necessities of the world. The London *Times*, denouncing to all civilized nations, in warm and eloquent language, the unwarrantable conduct of Spain, declares in its leading article of the 19th inst., that out of 498,780 cwt. of manufactured copper imported last year into England, 304,380 cwt., that is to say, more than two-thirds, came from Chili, and that out of 25,000 tons of regulus 22,000 tons, or almost the whole quantity, came from that source.

And now I beg to ask, in the presence of these data, is such a country, a country young, energetic and industrious, which sends to Europe every year more than twenty millions of dollars, in only two standard articles, to be conquered, to be humiliated by Spain, ruled, as she is, by a corrupt court, without credit whatever in the markets of the world, and whose name is perpetually placed on the black slate of the hopeless debtors, at the very hour that the bonds of Chili are quoted at a higher rate than those of any other nation, England, France, the United States included! (Long applause).

ITS AGRICULTURAL WEALTH.

Now, I will detain you a little while in Santiago, the capital of Chili, as the remainder of the country southward is merely a rich but mountainous series of agricultural valleys and plains, with large but rather dull old-fashioned Spanish towns. It will be interesting, nevertheless, to establish the fact that this part of the country, after providing liberally for the interior wants of all classes, leaves a surplus of flour and wheat of the value of millions of dollars, which are paid to us by Peru, Brazil, and even England. The statistical report of last year shows an exportation of $2,321,090 flour, and $1,030,071 wheat. In the golden days of the discovery of California these values amounted to several millions more, being ourselves during three or four years, the sole source of agricultural supplies for El Dorado.

THE SOCIETY OF CHILI.

Let us rest now for a while in the capital of Chili, the sunny land of my boyhood, where my heart first beat to the tender feelings of hope and love, and where yet God is willing to rejoice my home with the presence of all that there is dear in life, fathers. brothers, friends. [Applause.]

But before going any further in the social consideration of my native land, I will call your kind attention to a very singular idea prevailing in this country, and almost everywhere in the Atlantic nations, and about the habits, morals and social condition of the South American republics. The other day a friend of mine, and a man of undoubted superiority in this country, looking at my clothes in Broadway, asked me with surprise, if such things were used in Chili, or if I had bought them in New-York. [Great laughter.]

But the explanation of these curious errors consists in the fact that a great majority of the people forming their ideas through reading novels and sensation books, believe us to be pure Indians, as those described by the masterly pen of COOPER; or cavaliers of the style of the old conquerors of Peru and Mexico, so admirably described by IRVING and PRESCOTT, and which adored only two things, the Inquisition and the bull-fight. [Laughter.]

But the truth is that we live, dress, eat, walk, drive, and expend our money in much the same way that live dress, drive and spend their money, every son of the beautiful and mighty Manhattan Island. [Laughter.] The only substantial difference being, I must say, that there the mildness of the climate permits us to use more light clothing, for although Crinoline has already imposed her despotic rule, the ladies of Santiago do not yet wear *hoops* and *waterfalls*. [Laughter and applause.] It may be possible, though, that PAREJA will let them have some nice *hoops* out of his old flagship, the *Villa de Madrid*.

SANTIAGO.

Santiago possesses a theatre which is considered the third in the world after that of San Carlos of Naples, and the Scala of Milan, by its immense proportions, having been built ten years ago at the expense of nearly $400,000; and I mention these circumstances only to give a small proof of the taste and comforts of life in that capital of 120,000 inhabitants, which contains 3,000 large houses, possesses more bronze statues of national heroes than the imperial City of New-York, and supports in luxurious garb few less churches than Rome itself. But, gentlemen, upon this matter it will appear to me something like a scheme to try to convince you that we are a civilized community, and at the same time to contradict the foolish and childish stories of vulgar travelers. About these class of informants, I will say only that I know a single one sincere and earnest in what he tells about my country. I refer to the well-known German traveler, GERSTAKER, once a fireman on a Mississippi steamer, and who, having seen some of the large courts of our houses in Santiago paved with small bones, forming beautiful ornamental patterns, declares solemnly that the vindictive character of the Chilians, has led them to pave their houses with the bones of the Spaniards killed in the war of Independence. [Laughter.]

HISTORICAL HINTS.

Now, passing from society to the political institutions of the country, I will only mention that Chili was discovered in 1530, by DIEGO DE ALMAGRO, about fifty years after the first voyage of COLUMBUS. That great soldier, PEDRO VALDIVIA, conquered the Indians north of the Biobio, in a war of more than ten years' duration, in which he himself fell a victim, and that since these days up to the beginning of the present century, Chili, as all the Spanish colonies, slept a beautiful and undisturbed sleep, but yet a long, long, miserable dream of slavery, darkness, and humiliation.

During two centuries, indeed, there did not exist more life in those countries than that lent by Spain itself, once a year, when the *galleon* arrived with all the goods and all the news for the coming twelve months. The only historical record of those days is of a dispute between the judges and the canons for the precedence of seats in public festivals or processions, the burning of a wealthy heretic, or the prayer-days fixed upon by proper authority, when the news was brought that some of the chaste Bourbon princesses or queens were to be delivered of a prince or princess. [Laughter.]

And it is to those days that Spain desires now to bring again her lost sons on this side of the water! And she has attacked successively San Domingo, Mexico, Peru and Chili, forgetting that she has already a grown up daughter, much nearer to us than to her, and to which perhaps in no distant time we shall pay our compliments, being ourselves ready to receive her in any time in the common home of the American Republics, and quite ready to come. [Long and enthusiastic applause.]

But that state of things did not last long with us. The influence of the French revolution of '89; the old wrongs of Spain to our country, the secret support of commercial and enterprising England, and above all things, the direct pressure of the independence of the North American Colonies, brought us to a war with Spain.

That war lasted sixteen years. Spain was beaten every day on all the shores, in all the mountains, in all the valleys of South America, and at last BOLIVAR and SAN MARTIN, our two great liberators, standing like the giants of the Andes in the plains of Ayacucho, on the 9th of December, 1824, cut forever, with the sword of victory, the hateful bond of colonial royalty.

INFLUENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

I have just mentioned that the independence of the United States carried forcibly ours, and I hope I shall be allowed to state that since those days the influence of American institutions (if not of all American Presidents and Cabinets) has been powerfully reflected in our public life. MADISON and his great Secretary, JAMES MONROE, were the first to come to our help. The earliest diplomatic agent ever sent to the revolutionary colonies was the famous JOEL POINSETT, of North Carolina, who fought with us our own battles.

Next to that, the American Government, passing from the sympathy of principles to the responsibility of doctrine, wrote in the infallible code of her public institutions, and of her own existence as a nation, those two principles, which shall live as long as there will be life and honor in the country of GEORGE WASHINGTON and of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, viz.:

> "*First*—The American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European Power.
>
> *Second*—The United States consider any attempt on the part of European Powers to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere *as dangerous to their peace and safety*."

HONORS PAID TO WASHINGTON AND LINCOLN.

And in this part of my discourse, I beg leave to halt for a while, and take the liberty of reading to you a brief paragraph from a speech delivered in behalf of the interest of the United States, on the eve of the Fourth of July of 1864, in the Chilian Congress, of which I had the honor of being a member, and which translated faithfully will explain wholly my thoughts.

"But allow me, at least," I said on that occasion to my fellow Representatives, "to bring to your mind that since the United States became a free nation, that is to say, since they ceased to be a mere appendix to a monarchy, they have always stretched to us the hand of friendship and of brotherhood. They sent to us, in 1812, the first printing establishment, by which means the early light of our freedom broke out among us. They were the first to accredit a diplomatic agent to our country, Consul POINSETT, who enlisted as a volunteer in our revolutionary army. They furnished Gen. CARRERA with a fleet worth over a million of dollars, though he landed on this soil a poor, proscribed and unknown man. All their great statesmen have been ardent friends of South America. MADISON acknowledged our independence; ADAMS coöperated with BOLIVAR to lay down the basis of American Union at the Congress of Panama; MONROE raised up the protecting shield of his famous doctrine over both continents; and lately, the honest and immortal ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the rail-splitter, dispatched friendly messengers to each of the Hispano-American Republics to settle their quarrels and bring harmony among them."

And further let it be permitted to me to add, that when the appalling news of the martyrdom of this great magistrate reached my country, I saw many, many tears in my own home, and many, many pale and mournful faces everywhere, as a testimony of how pure and how sincere was our love for that new redeemer of mankind. For myself, I take the liberty of stating that I wrote a short biography of that eminent man, and moved in the House of Representatives a law, to be passed according to the following resolutions, which I copy from the Journal of Congress:

> *Resolved*, The portraits of GEORGE WASHINGTON and of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the first and last Presidents of the United States of America, be executed at the expense of the nation, and placed on the walls of the reception room of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, as a tribute rendered by the Chilian people to that of the United States, on the occasion of the happy reëstablishment of their internal peace, and as a remembrance of the sorrowful loss suffered in the death of their first Magistrate.
>
> *Resolved*, This resolution will be inscribed, as an appropriate motto, at the foot of the aforesaid portraits, and that it be communicated by the Government of Chili to President of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, as an expression of the sentiments of the Chilian Congress.

—[Loud and prolonged cheers.]

Such were the feelings, the ideas, the sympathies of the two countries when the war came upon us, so taking every one by surprise, that the whole country exclaimed: With these feelings now, what will they be in the future? Gentlemen, this is a question which does not belong to me to answer. There is a mighty people in this country, there is a Congress replenished from the whole intelligence and good and honest hearts of the land; there is a noble-minded President full of confidence in the will of his fellow-citizens, and it is for them to answer and to solve such a question.

But I observe that I have separated a little from my original plan of showing you the present condition of Chili and its prospects for the future, and now I return again fully to my path.

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS.

Chili having secured its independence, gained with the best blood of her sons, devoted herself to the fruitful labors of peace and industry; gave herself a constitution based on the general principles of self-government, with a President eligible every five years; with a House of Representatives returnable every three years, and a Senate of twenty members, to be elected for periods of seven years. Every community of twenty thousand inhabitants is entitled to return a member of the House, and the Senators are elected by Provinces. The President governs, with a responsible Cabinet of four Secretaries and a Council of State, appointed from among the most distinguished persons in the community.

Chili is perhaps the country in the whole world least taxed, 90 cents being the average proportion of taxes among all classes of individuals; and yet those taxes are voted only every eighteen months by Congress.

The duties on foreign goods are high only in the articles of luxury, and free or slightly taxed when of a general use. In a comparative statement of the duties paid in the Custom-houses of France, England, the United States and Chili, made lately by the eminent French economist, COURCELLES DE SENEUIL, it is ascertained that the latter country is by far the more liberal. It is owing probably to this liberality that the Custom-house of Valparaiso produced in 1863, $4,269,533.

The administration of justice is very much organized on the same footing with that of the United States, with a Supreme Court at its head. There is, nevertheless, one substantial difference, that the Supreme Court of Chili has no political power whatever, and that all the members of the judicial body are nominated by the President for life. In a particular branch of the administration of justice, Chili possesses, it seems to me, great a advantage. We have a general code of law framed on the plan of the Code Napoleon, and especial codes of commerce, mines, legal proceedings and criminal law. All have been prepared in the last ten years by eminent lawyers of the country, and are of great service to the republic, as the law is put within the reach of the humblest citizen.

In its political administration Chili has followed the principles of France, the country undoubtedly best governed as far as the official machinery of power works on the community. There is in existence a Board of Statistics which issues a report of the progress of the country every year, and makes up the general census of the republic every ten years. The last census was carried out all over the country on the 19th of last April, and it is believed, from the reports published, that the actual number of inhabitants will be approximatively two millions, the population doubling every forty years.

LAWS ON FOREIGNERS—EMIGRATION.

The laws of Chili are of the most liberal spirit toward foreigners, as many of the respectable gentlemen in this hall can testify, by their own personal experience. They are permitted to do whatever the natives of the country have a right to do, and further they are not burdened with any personal taxation or duties, even the most trivial. And to this circumstance, and to the similitude of climate, products and cultivation with the nations of Europe, it is due that Chili offers so splendid prospects to emigrants of all races, except the degraded Asiatics, which have not been permitted to be introduced in the country, by the new slaveholders of the Pacific, the importers of miserable colonies of Chinese of the Southern Ocean.

At the outbreak of the war with Spain, the government was preparing the establishment of a Board of Emigration, on similar principles with those existing in this country, and had already devoted more than half a million of acres in the fertile province of Slanquihue for the settlement of foreign emigrants. There are living now in those regions, in happy condition, more than two thousand Germans. According to the census of 1855, there were in Chili 6,609 Germans, 1,247 English, 1,196 French, only 769 Spaniards, and 571 citizens of the United States, about 20,100 foreigners in all. But in ten years this number has doubtless been doubled.

There is another consideration of importance connected with our population. There do not exist in Chili idle classes. All people are obliged to work to get their living, and they work hard indeed in the deep bottoms of the copper mines of the Desert of Atacama, in the northern extremity of the land, and in the inexhaustible coal-fields of Lota and Coronel, which by their extent and accessibility are not surpassed by any in England or France.

THE ARMY.

At the same time, the regular army of Chili is comparatively small, and is kept occupied (as was yours before the war) in protecting the frontiers against the invasion of the wild Araucanian Indians. But we possess, in fact, a national army of more than 80,000 men, both horse and foot, registered on our military roll, and which could take the field, as they have already done in some measure, at the first warning of the country's danger.

CHARITIES.

The benevolent institutions of the country are worthy of a particular study, as they exhibit the genial disposition of the Chilians to practice the virtues of hospitality. To avoid, however, minute explanation on this subject, I should recommend you to read a chapter consecrated to this matter by Dr. BARLEY, a good-meaning traveler, who visited Chili two or three years ago, and has just published an interesting book on South America.

PRINCIPLES OF SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The public institutions that belong properly to the organization of self-government, work in Chili with as perfect ease as it is exhibited so gloriously in this country. The rights of associations, the liberty of the press, the irresponsibility of the opinions of the representatives of the country in Congress, the liberty of conscience, that last conquest of progress and justice, the trial by jury, the privilege of *habeas corpus*, and, in fact, all the modern liberties and franchises of democracy, are in full and active operation in our country.

JOURNALS.

I might as well add, apropos of the press, that although we have no papers so interesting as those of New-York, we nevertheless publish some of the largest and best edited journals of South America, and some as old as are printed in the Southern continent. The Valparaiso *Mercurio* and some interesting and encyclopedical papers as the *Ferro Carril* of Santiago, a magnificent journal kept up in the French style of publication.

This is, gentlemen, the general condition of the country at large, but there are yet three questions to which I request your patient attention for a few minutes, as they are the foundation of the actual civilization of nations; *first*, the public education of the people; *second*, the extent of the railroads, and *third*, the extent of its commerce and interchanges with the other countries of the world.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Chili has pursued a most steady course in educating its own people, knowing that therein consists the true support of democracy and self government. Her Institute or University of Santiago, is considered the most important of South America, and more than a dozen of learned European professors have been engaged for the purpose of spreading the blessings of the highest branches of science. At an expense of more than $100,000 the Chilian Government maintain an Astronomical Observatory, the only one existing in the Southern hemisphere, and has consequently lent great service to modern astronomy. There existed in 1862, the last epoch of the official statistics now in my power, 5,792 students of professional careers, most of them in the National Institute of Santiago, and in the provincial lyceums—every province having an establishment of this kind for herself. In 1810, in the old good times of mother Spain, there existed only two public schools in the kingdom, and in 1862 this number had increased to 933. Of these 588 belonged to the male sex, and 345 to the female, being 23,563 of the first, and 12,412 of the last—35,975 in all of persons educated at the expense of the State. Chili devotes ONE-TENTH of its revenue to public instruction—[long applause]—and there existed a President who was elected in 1851, having adopted as the platform of his canvassing the single principle, "*Popular education.*" [Loud cheers.]

RAILWAYS.

In the progress of steam locomotion, Chili stands so high that you will be surprised on hearing that only four countries—the United States, England, France and Germany—possess greater extent of railroad, taking in consideration the size of the respective countries. Chili possesses at present six main lines of railways.

The northern one connects the port of Caldera with the silver regions of Copiapo, and was the first ever built in South America (1850,) previous to the erection of the line of Panama, which has an extent of forty-seven miles. The second is that of Canisal, twenty-four miles in length. It has been built by Americans and native capitalists for bringing to the sea-shore the rich copper ores of the interior.

The third is much more important, as it runs south from La Serena, capital of Coquimbo, and is intended to join with that between Valparaiso and Santiago, a distance of about five hundred miles south. Of this line ninety miles are complete, and as many in course of progress.

The fourth is the famous railway between Valparaiso and Santiago, over immense mountains, built at an expense of twelve millions of dollars. It was laid out by the eminent American civil engineer, ALLEN CAMPBELL, now residing in this city in a very high position, and completed, as a contractor, by another American of great enterprise and generous heart, HENRY MEIGGS. This line extends over more than 135 miles over a rough country and is considered a work inferior to none for its boldness and solidity.

The fifth line extends from Santiago, through the inland valleys and over level ground, to San Fernando, a distance equal to that between Valparaiso and Santiago, but, passing through a highly cultivated plain, it has cost only half the amount of the last. A distinguished American engineer, Col. WALTER W. EVANS, now of this city, was the builder of this railway. And as in passing I mentioned the names of some Americans prominent with us, let me pay a tribute of respect and affection to a noble and intelligent man, a real embodiment of the most characteristic qualities of the American people—to Hon. THOMAS FLORENCE NELSON—the last Minister of the United States in Chili, and who had gained the sincere affection of my countrymen, both by his personal and official attainments.

Lately, grants for four new branches of railroads were made by the Legislature, and the line going southward from Santiago will be extended this Summer to Curico, at an expense of nearly $1,500,000.

The purpose of the government is to build a central line between Santiago and Concepcion, on the banks of the Biobio, a distance of about 600 miles, of which there are 150 completed, the whole of the country having been carefully surveyed. The actual value of the railways of the country, which measure nearly 500 miles, is $30,000,000, and it is thought that at the expense of less than that amount more, a complete line of rails will run from La Serena to Concepcion, (a distance of more than 1,000 miles,) and all within the course of ten or fifteen years.

When this great work, to which the country and Congress lent their utmost support, will be completed, Chili cannot but be the best organized and best protected against internal or foreign foes among all other countries. Lines of telegraph run parallel to all the railways, and the very day war was declared against Spain orders were given to extend the magnetic wire from the northern to the southern extremity of the country, which work has been undertaken with unabated energy. And that, gentlemen, has been the answer of the country to the piratical assault of the Spanish Admiral. He wished to put a gag in our mouth by shutting the doors of the country, and the country has used the inextinguishable voice of steam and electricity to carry all over the land her will, her dignity and the resolution of opposing Spain to the last breath of life. [Applause.]

COMMERCE.

I wish to impress upon the minds of the thinking men, who have honored me by listening to this long and wearisome lecture, is that of the commerce of Chili, in order to show how little has been done by the American people, and, I must say, by the American Government, to develop the interests of this nation in those far but rich countries. The value of goods imported into Chili in 1864, according to official statistics, was $18,867,363; and would any of you believe that in this commerce, of which you are able to have as good a share as any other nation, and while England is represented by forty-three per cent., the enterprising, the prosperous, and active people of the United States, with their enormous and crowded and countless manufactures, stand only in the proportion of *five per cent.*? But that this fact, according to late official returns, and I may add, as far as my personal knowledge goes, that there exists in Valparaiso, among hundreds of large European houses of commerce, only three American firms—that of the old and respectable houses of ALSOP & Co., and those of A. HEMMINWAY & Co. and LORING & Co.

The exports of Chili last year were of the value of $27,242,858, leaving in our favor a balance in trade of more that $8,000,000.

The internal commerce of the country, which is free to all flags (hear, hear,) amounted to $28,896,783, being an increase of $12,199,862 over that of 1861, and reaching in its whole extent (and without taking into consideration the commerce in transit to the Argentine Republic, Bolivia and Peru, which amount to many millions) the sum of $75,605,001.

FINANCES.

The public revenue of the present year was calculated before the war at $10,000,000, and as the foreign debt of the government, always faithfully paid, is less than $8,000,000, it can be said that no country is in better condition as to finance. Now, if we take into consideration that the nation owns more than half the railways, and is free to sell that part to individuals, it could further be said that Chili has no foreign debt whatever. I think it necessary to add that paper was there unknown as official currency. But lately war has obliged the banks to make a paper issue of $4,000,000, guaranteed, nevertheless, by more than twenty millions of coin and other securities. We have been obliged, at the same time, to raise in England a loan of six millions of dollars for war purposes, and an equal amount of money was to be collected in the country.

Such, ladies and gentlemen, were the conditions and prospects of Chili when a man, whose name the world never had heard before, came one morning, surprising our good faith and taking cowardly and villainous advantage of the defenceless condition of our shores, to stop that marvelous march of progress, and overthrow in a minute the work of so many years of patient industry and honesty.

THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

One word more upon the question of this war and I have done.

Who understands the causes of this war between Chili and Spain? I think nobody, not even myself, as there never was in the history of nations a war so groundless and ridiculous as this is on the part of Spain.

But as the causes of this difficulty have never been properly understood, and as the day before yesterday one of the leading and most influential papers of this city expressed a wish that no sympathy should be bestowed upon us, on the ground that the facts were not yet fully known, I will endeavor to put them before you in their full light, begging of you one moment more of patience.

On the 24th of April, 1863, a day of sad record for America, Admiral PINZON, on the part of Spain, seized the Chincha Islands, belonging to Peru, and declared in a public manifesto that in doing so he *revindicated the property of Spain, as there was only a state of truce with Peru since the truce of Ayacucho in 1824.*

At such an extraordinary avowal the whole of South America rose in alarm, and stood like a single man by the side of their attacked brother. They acted, it is true, in their own behalf at the same time, as they could be also "revindicated" as well at any moment—especially Chili, the nearest neighbor of the invaded country, and the people who had twice stood by Peru in her fight for liberty, the cause of the two countries being one.

A warm feeling of sympathy was consequently awakened in Chili in favor of Peru. The press violently attacked Spain; volunteers went over to Peru; and coal was discharged contraband of war for both parties, as it was impossible to provide with means of attack the very enemy that was preying like a highway robber on our coast. And I ask you, gentlemen, what country on the surface of the earth would have acted otherwise? Would you? Would you restrain your press on the affairs of Mexico, and deny your sympathies for the institutions and the men of a country which in some respects form part of your own? Besides, as I had occasion of developing it and fully at an address I delivered a few days ago at Panama, and which many of you probably read in the New-York *Herald* of last week, there was no ground whatever in the presence of the most stringent principles of international law not only for a war, but even for a diplomatic rupture.

PERU TO STAND FOR CHILI IN WAR ALLEGIANCE.

But as only a pretext was needed, as soon as the difficulty between Spain and Peru was settled in such a disgraceful manner, that the whole of the country rose with the blush in their face against the traitors, PAREJA undertook to ask explanations of our government for the acts of the legitimate and for the innocent sympathies shown to our suffering brothers. And be it permitted to me to pause a moment in my narrative, to inform you with the joy of my heart, that the noble revolution of Peru triumphed by its national force with little bloodshed, at the gates of Lima, on the 5th of November last, as we have just heard by the steamer arrived this evening from Aspinwall.

Thanks to God, there are no more traitors in America, and I take upon myself to declare, as a friend of Gens. CANSECO and PRADO, the President and the leader of that glorious protest against Spain, that Peru will now turn to Chili to extend the arm of a brother, and repay her for her sacrifices to her cause. Yes, gentlemen, I feel authorized to declare, in this responsible place, that the new Government of Peru is bound *by the most solemn pledges of nations, to declare war, immediate and active war, on Spain.*

Such is the fact at this very hour, and you may rely upon it, as I come to this country from the headquarters of the Peruvian army and revolutionary chiefs. I beg to add that the *Evening Post* makes a very singular mistake in declaring that the new Government of Peru comes back on a *Spanish platform*, when the very reverse is the fact, as the revolution broke out of the infamous conduct of the last government of Ex-Gen. PEZET, a traitor, like SANTANA and ALMONTE, to the noble cause of America.

The asking of explanation from our government by PAREJA, was in itself an act of insult on the part of the agent of Spain, as we were the party offended. But the Chilian Government, giving a proof of its prudence and forbearance, issued the explanations required, to such an extent that the claimant declared himself in a public dispatch, and in behalf of his government, entirely satisfied.

That event took place in May last, and both the country and the government had entirely forgotten the past question, when suddenly, on the morning of the 12th September, a small steamer chartered by our Minister in Lima, cast her anchor in Valparaiso, bearing extraordinary news. The Government of Spain had declared insufficient the satisfactions accepted as fully satisfactory by her public representative, recalled him in disgrace, and ordered PAREJA (the secret abettor of the plot,) to go with the whole of his fleet to impose upon us the shame of humiliating our honor and our flag to the guns of his ships. This course was yet made more insolent, as we knew that PAREJA and half a dozen of intriguing and lawless men surrounding him, had been the active agents for obtaining of the Spanish Government the authorization of their villainous attack upon Chili. PAREJA was so proud with his old frigates, and particularly as we had none at that time, that he wrote his beloved Queen, that in less than a quarter of an hour he would settle the difficulty with little Chili.

But the poor old Admiral was miserably mistaken. At the very moment of his appearance in the bay of Valparaiso, the country—as a single thought, as a single soul, as a single arm—roused itself to the support of the government, and offered life and property to maintain the honor of the country, infamously and cowardly assailed. Consequently, the very day that PAREJA declared the blockade, and took violent possession of a few of our merchant ships, who had not yet changed their flags, both Houses of Congress met spontaneously on the 24th of September. War was declared immediately against Spain by the unanimous vote of all present; the government was authorized to raise a loan of $20,000,000; to call to arms whatever troops thought proper; to increase, or, more properly speaking, create a navy by all means available, and carry immediate and active hostilities against the insolent invaders.

And now, gentlemen, I ask you candidly and honestly, would you, could you, as members of an independent and free country have done otherwise? [Cries of No, no.]

CHILI NOTHING TO LOSE BY A WAR WITH SPAIN.

So the war with Spain is of honor for us, as it is a ridiculous and purposeless ostentation of power and pride on the part of Spain. The English people, excited undoubtedly by their great interest in the Pacific, have understood nevertheless the real position, the origin, and the consequences of this singular and almost enigmatical case, and have severely condemned Spain. It is for you now to give utterance to your opinions, and support it in the interest of your ideas and of the old principles of your glorious republic.

But allow me to say before I close these last observations, that although we regret, as a civilized country, this war originating in such extravagant pretexts, we are not in the least afraid of it. Far from that. We have a history and glorious forefathers who taught us how to fight and how to conquer. [Applause.] We have a respectable and respected position among the nations of the world, and that respect is not commanded by armies or fleets, but by our institutions, our credit as a commercial country, and our wealth, superior to many of the old monarchies of Europe, and certainly to that of marauding and bankrupted Spain. And then, gentlemen, war with all its horrors and its calamities, possesses yet great advantages for new countries. We have nothing to lose by the hate of Spain, and something to gain by it. We are not indebted to Spain in Chili for a single man of enterprise, for a single cent of capital, for any importation of industry. England appears in our commercial section, as I have already stated, as importer in the proportion of 43 per cent., France 20 per cent., Germany 9 per cent., the United States 5 per cent., Peru and Brazil 3 per cent.; but Spain *for nothing at all!* [Laughter.] There are too in Chili, at present, seven hundred Spaniards in all, but all belonging to the classes of little traders; none to the liberal or even most humble professions.

And then, I will be allowed to repeat again without paying attention to local considerations—new-born countries require to be at once known in the large fair of the world. You were once only a small nation and had not a defender among the great peoples of the globe until you, young and inexperienced, but full of daring and with the righteousness of your cause, went to war with England in 1812. You came great and powerful out of that struggle, and so we expect to come out of ours, against our fast-decaying mother country. And mind it, gentlemen, we are ready to go to that war, at our own risk, with our own blood, with our own money, without asking any other nation's material help or entangling alliances. What we want is merely justice, the full appreciation of our dignity and of our rights, so that it might not be said that we went to this war through contemptible notions of pride and vanity, but for the sake of our present existence, our future destinies as a nation, commanding the respect and the sympathies of the civilized world.

And now, ladies and gentlemen, remains for me only the pleasant duty of offering you my most sincere and earnest thanks for the kindness shown to me on this occasion, and I do so with a grateful heart. [Long applause.]

After the lecture, Mr. E. GEO. SQUIER moved a vote of thanks, in a few complimentary remarks, which motion was seconded by Mr. JAS. S. MACKIE in a brief but happy speech, and carried with signal enthusiasm.

Gen. Pillow's Mules.

Gen. G. J. PILLOW has addressed the following letter to the editors of the Memphis *Bulletin:*

HELENA, Ark., Nov. 26, 1865.

MESSRS. EDITORS OF THE BULLETIN: In your issue of the 23d inst. I find the following paragraph, viz.:

"Gen. PILLOW has written a letter to the authorities, complaining that the Quartermaster in charge of the government horse corral at St. Louis will not allow him to examine the stock there, to see if he could not identify some of those once on his plantation near Nashville, but turned over by him to the rebel government. He insisted that, if the animals had been captured, he had the right, under his pardon, to demand their rendition."

I have made no application to the Quartermaster's Department at St. Louis to be permitted to examine the horse corral, nor have I complained to the authorities that the Quartermaster would not allow me to do so. I have never turned over any mules to the Confederate authorities. If I had done so, and they had been captured by the Federal armies, I surely would not have been stupid enough to have expected those mules to be returned to me. I presume the report which this paragraph was intended to place before the public originated in the following facts: When the army commanded by Maj.-Gen. CURTIS reached Helena, Ark., my four large cotton plantations were broken up; my costly and fine improvements were burned and destroyed, and about two hundred very fine mules were taken away. Ascertaining recently that the Quartermaster still held many of the mules, and that they were in the Quartermaster's Department at St. Louis, and believing that the effects of my pardon was to entitle me to the restoration of all property which had not been sold by decree of any courts under the confiscation law, I visited St. Louis, and made written application to Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN, who commanded this military division to restore to me these mules, to assist me in reorganizing my planting interests.

Gen. SHERMAN referred my application to the Quartermaster. That officer's indorsement stated that as I had been pardoned by the President, I was clearly entitled to all property taken from me which had not been sold by a decree of a court of competent jurisdiction. Gen. SHERMAN then referred my application to the Secretary of War, and asked if he should restore the mules. The Secretary declined restoring them. There the matter ended, and there it now rests. I submitted to their decision without a murmur or complaint. I thought the right clear, but feeling grateful for the clemency of the government in restoring to me my rights as a citizen, I did not think it becoming in me to complain, nor did I do so. These are the facts of the case. The information upon which you penned the paragraph referred to was, as you must see, wholly incorrect, and as that paragraph is well calculated to create a false impression on the public mind, and does me injustice, may I not ask you to correct it, by publishing this communication.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

GIDEON J. PILLOW.

Conflagration at Columbus, Miss.

FOUR THOUSAND BALES GOVERNMENT COTTON CONSUMED.

From the Mobile Times, Dec. 1.

We have reliable information that there was an extensive conflagration at Columbus, Miss., last Saturday night.

About 8:30 o'clock the alarm was given, and it was soon ascertained that the extensive building known as the "Confederate Arsenal Building," and occupied as a government warehouse for storing cotton, was on fire. This building was about 300 feet long, with two wings, forming three sides of a square. It was of brick, and probably cost $75,000 or $100,000.

The fire was discovered issuing from all sides of the building at once, which fact soon made it apparent that it would be impossible to rescue any of the cotton from the flames. There was about 200 bales of cotton outside the building, which was rolled off, and saved by the citizens. Mr. H. JOHNSON was present, and personally assisted in getting the cotton out of the way of the flames. It is estimated that there were about four thousand bales of government cotton in the Arsenal Building, and all of it was entirely consumed.

The loss of the cotton and building is estimated at about $1,000,000!

We learn that the cotton and building were guarded by United States soldiers, and how it could have been set on fire, so as to be enveloped in flames in all parts of the extensive building at the same time, is a mystery yet to be solved.

The fire was undoubtedly the work of incendiaries, and it is to be hoped that a rigid investigation will disclose the names of the guilty parties, that they may be blasted with the breath of popular indignation.

EAST TENNESSEE COPPER.—GOV. BROWNLOW received yesterday from the Polk County copper mines, two beautiful and rich copper bars weighing twenty-five pounds each. The metal is of the finest quality, and we learn is found in exhaustless quantities in Polk County. When the Kentucky Railroad is completed to Knoxville, East Tennessee will leap into a career of unsurpassed prosperity. God has blessed that lovely and romantic region with rich mines, fertile soil, and balmy climate, brave men and beautiful woman. She is strong enough to be a great State of herself.—*Nashville Press, Dec. 2.*

THANKSGIVING SERMONS.

Discourses by Rev. William Adams, D. D., of the Madison-avenue Presbyterian Church, Rev. Samuel Adler, of the Jewish Temple, East Twelfth-street, and Others.

The following sermons were delivered on Thanksgiving Day, but the reports of them reached us too late for our Friday's issue:

American Nationality.

SERMON BY THE REV. DR. WILLIAM ADAMS, OF THE MADISON-SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Psalms cxxii. 6, 7, 8: "Pray for the peace of Jerusalem: they shall prosper that love thee. Peace be within thy walls, and prosperity within thy palaces. For my brethren and companions' sakes, I will now say, Peace be within thee."

I rejoice with exceeding joy on the appointment and arrival of this day. Many of us from our childhood have been familiar with the day in the calendar, which in many of the States proverbially parsimonious in the appointment of holidays has been officially designated for thanksgiving to Almighty God. As observed in earlier years, it is remembered chiefly for its household associations. The speaker here drew a glowing picture of an old-fashioned New-England Thanksgiving, and added: But to-day even such recollections and such occasions for thanksgiving must hold a subordinate place. We are assembled by the proclamation of the President of the whole country, as well as by the Governor of our own State, to render thanks for the preservation of the national life. There have been many instances of national thanksgiving recorded in history. There is that most memorable deliverance of Israel from the bondage in Egypt, the miraculous passage of the Red Sea, upon whose shores the tribes, with Moses, and Aaron, and Miriam for leaders, with timbrels and dances, joined in a song of gladness and triumph which elsewhere in Scripture is associated with that chorus which will be shouted at the last by all the followers of the Lamb on the sea of glass. Our ancestral history is marked at every stage by these occasions of thanksgiving by a whole people. Edward III., the night after the famous battle of Cressy, issued orders not only for abstaining from all insulting of the conquered, and all boasting of their own valor, but for returning thanks to the Divine Giver of the victory. After the decisive battle of Poictiers and the victory by the Black Prince, eight days successively were appointed by his father to be observed throughout England for solemn and public thanksgiving. Few scenes in history are to be compared with that after the battle at Agincourt, where the gallant Henry V. with a small army routed the immense forces of France—when the king ordered the 115th Psalm to be repeated in the midst of his victorious army, and at the words "Not unto us, not unto us, but unto Thy name, be the praise," he himself, his dismounted cavalry, his entire army, with all its chivalry, fell to the earth upon their faces, ascribing to the Almighty all the glory of their victory. When the Spanish Armada, bearing such menaces against Protestantism and liberty, was so terribly destroyed by a tempest upon the sea, not only was there a season of national thanksgiving throughout England, but Queen ELIZABETH directed a medal to be struck, with the inscription, "*Afflavit Deus et dissipantur*"—"God blew upon them and they were scattered." Later still, when England was distracted and convulsed by a rebellion in the interest of the Pretender, representing the House of Stuart, that synonym of bigotry and despotism, against the House of Hanover, on the final termination of the eventful strife which "secured everything to be esteemed, and delivered from everything that could be apprehended by a Protestant and free people," a day was set apart for public thanksgiving, the extraordinary observance of which has been preserved in the charming description by ADDISON. Not now to speak of those many occasions for thanksgiving which were observed by the feeble colonies of America, in view of special deliverances, which must have persuaded even Atheism to believe in a superintending Providence, there was one which deserves a particular mention as associated with the observance of this day by the appointment of the Chief Magistracy of the country. It will be remembered that shortly after the American Revolution and the formation of the Federal Constitution, chiefly owing to the burdensome taxation consequent upon the war, and to misconstructions of the name and the spirit of liberty, there were several attempts at unlawful insurrection against the government by armed forces in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania—attempts which to us, at this distance, seem to have been contemptible, but which at the time occasioned no little anxiety to the friends of order. On the complete suppression of the spirit of rebellion which occurred during the lifetime and the office of GEORGE WASHINGTON, he issued a proclamation for national thanksgiving, affixing to it, with his own signature, the seal of the United States—a document which cannot be too frequently commended, for the excellence of its sentiments and the beauty of its expression: "The present condition of the United States—our exemption hitherto from foreign war—the recent confirmation of our internal tranquillity by the suppression of an insurrection which so wantonly threatened it, are circumstances which should prompt us, with devout reverence and affectionate gratitude, to acknowledge our many and great obligations to Almighty God, and to implore him to continue and confirm the blessings we experience. Deeply penetrated with this sentiment, I, GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States, do recommend to all religious societies and denominations, and to all persons whomsoever within the United States, to set apart and observe Thursday, the 19th day of February next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and on that day to meet together and render their sincere thanks to the Almighty Ruler of nations for the manifold and signal mercies which distinguish our lot as a nation, particularly for the possession of constitutions of government which unite, and by their union establish liberty with order, for the seasonable control which has been given to a spirit of disorder in the suppression of the late insurrection, and for the prosperous course of our affairs, public and private; and at the same time humbly and fervently to beseech the kind Author of these blessings to prolong them to us; to imprint on our hearts a deep and solemn sense of our obligations to Him for them; to teach us rightly to estimate their immense value; to preserve us from the arrogance of prosperity and from hazarding the advantages we enjoy by delusive pursuits; to dispose us to merit the continuance of His favors by not abusing them, by our gratitude for them, and by a correspondent conduct as citizens and men; to render this country more and more a safe and propitious asylum for the unfortunate of other countries; to extend among us true and useful knowledge; to diffuse and establish habits of sobriety, order, morality and piety; and, finally, to impart all the blessings we possess or ask for ourselves to the whole of mankind. Done at the City of Philadelphia the 1st day of January, 1795." Happy would it have been for the American people if the counsels of this proclamation had at all times inspired and governed our entire population. These historic precedents are not needed to justify the national observance of this day; for I am sure that there is a sentiment in all hearts which responds joyfully to its appointment. Never was there a people having such occasion and obligations for gratitude to God Almighty as the inhabitants, and all the inhabitants, of this country, to-day invited by their President to sit down together at a national love-feast, and speak together of things which pertain to our country's life and unity and strength and glory. I say this with a full knowledge of many things to be regretted and deplored in the past; with the memory of many things, in every direction, which never can be approved and justified, without abating or modifying, in one jot or tittle, our previous judgments in regard to many measures and many utterances of individuals, and sections, and parties; with a full and fresh conviction of all the woes and burdens connected with the war out of which we have just emerged; remembering the untold numbers—and those among the bloom and vigor of the land—who have been swept into gory graves by the tornado of battle—all whose names will never be known till the earth and the sea give up their dead, at the trump and muster-roll of the last day; with a most vivid impression of the many families who observe this day with weeds on their persons and vacancies at their hearths and tables; keeping before me, too, the fact that large portions of our country cannot speak of victory and triumph, but are conversant with defeat, and disappointment, and chagrin, and impoverishment, with little disposition to festivity, and we know not what antipathies and hostilities still rankling at the heart; with the fullest persuasion as to the gravity of questions yet on our hands undecided, pregnant with momentous issues for the future of America; not forgetting how many things have been said and done which we could have wished had not been; how many things there are now, and may be and will be, probably, contrary to our own preferences and judgment; yet, with all these abatements, and shadows, and apprehensions, we say it again, and that with the profoundest conviction of its truth—never was there a country having so much to stir the gratitude of a whole people as our own dear, torn, bleeding, reunited, regenerated America, to-day. If, after the manner of the ancients, who chronicled celebrated events with appropriate medals, we were to symbolize our country at the present time, we would represent her with a tear in her eye for her dead children—a tear not like those of Niobe, in cold despair, but glittering with the pride of self-sacrifice for a cause great and good, and notwithstanding that tear, radiant, calm, strong, cheerful, attended by the two forms of Security and Hope—the one as the old Roman coins present her, leaning against a pillar, conscious that its strength cannot be moved; and the other "jocund, tip-toe," with her robes drawn back, in the posture of walking, as not to be encumbered or delayed, when pressing forward in a brighter and more magnificent career. Had it been told us one year ago, when we met for thanksgiving and for prayer, as it were on the deck of the ship, tossing and thumping among the breakers, just where and what the ship would be today, tight and taught in hull and rigging, the battle and the storm both passed, and the halcyon day returned, with smooth seas and bright skies, and the nation's flag high at the mast-head, undimmed, untorn, unblemished, not one of us would have believed the half of what is now fact and truth. According to the curious calculation of Sir ISAAC NEWTON, the comet of 1680 imbibed so much heat by its approaches to the sun that it would have been two thousand times hotter than red-hot iron had it been a globe of that metal, and that supposing it as big as the earth and at the same distance from the sun, it would be fifty thousand years in cooling down to its natural temper. Considering the ferments and excitements into which we have been wrought during the last four years of war, and the intense heat of the passions in all parts of the country, many indulged in very curious computations of how many years, some never dreaming of anything short of several centuries before we should cool into comfort and moderation. Was there ever a transition so sudden, so general, so complete as that which, within a few months, has taken place in our affairs? There is a deep meaning in the fact, and important even as testimony, when we come to speak of the history and elements of our nationality, that those who had taken arms against the government at last so promptly and universally abandoned a struggle which they saw to be useless, for notwithstanding words of passionate hostility, there was a latent and buried love and pride for the old flag, a misgiving, too, at heart as to the necessity and rightfulness of their cause. The war has ceased. I do not say that all which Tacitus meant by the expression *recentibus odiis*—the yet fresh resentments and passions of the hour—have entirely disappeared, but war, with its musterings, its flames and desolations, its shocks and din and garments rolled in blood, has ended, and ended so that, as we believe, it will not be renewed on that issue so long as the sun and moon endure. According to that inimitable description by VIRGIL in the Æneid, Military Fury is shut up in the temple of Janus and laden with chains, sitting

> "High on a trophy raised of useless arms."

To-day, the 7th day of December, 1865, notwithstanding all forebodings, and threats, and reasonable expectations and precedents, there is not a single man throughout our vast domain who is in armed rebellion against the lawful government of the country. Not only is there no army—no ship—no fort—no regiment—no corporal's guard; but not one roaming squad, not one guerrilla band, in all the fastnesses of the mountains, not one soldier, not one citizen, of any description, in arms and array against the Government of the United States. It is of our nationality, our American nationality, as preserved and vindicated, that I am to speak as the great event of the hour. Other things there are of which we may be proud, for which we should be thankful; but this is the one fact which interprets all others, which sheds importance on all others, and which so defines and describes the true issue of our civil war, that, if not to all just now, yet to all ere long, to the entire North, South, East and West of our common country, it will be the occasion of devout and fervent gratitude. It is this spirit of nationality which has prevailed and triumphed. By this I do not mean that there has been, or is now, or will be, complete unity of sentiment in regard to public measures, or the administration of public affairs, but it is of comparatively small account what differences of opinion may exist in regard to all subordinate matters, so long as there is above all, beneath all, an honest attachment to the national life, and an undivided purpose that it shall be preserved. A serpent with one head and many tails will glide through a thicket much easier than another serpent with many heads and one tail. Differences of opinion, likings and dislikings, attractions and repulsions of party—differences running to all widths between slavery and anti-slavery, and I care not what beside—these are only the caudal extremities of our growth and motion; and it is because at the other end, leading the whole movement, there was but one head representing the purpose and spirit of one nationality, that we have worked our way safely through the tangled thickets without wounding or tearing off any portions of the body, and dragging after us into the common triumph the many tails of discontent which, had they been foremost, would have torn us apart into many bleeding fragments. The nationality which has been preserved and vindicated involves interests of the highest magnitude to every part of our country, and to all the prospects of civilization throughout the world. It is on this high table-ground that we take our stand to-day. I ask all, under the inspiration of the hour, to put out of mind everything which pertains to party and section, private grievances and personal preference, and rise to those summits whence they can dispassionately survey the goodliness and greatness of our American nationality. Differences of opinion exist among intelligent citizens as to the origin, the causes, the conduct, the men, and the measures of the war; and nothing is so long-lived as ancestral prejudices and educated partialities. We are told of the old tory, of former times, who could not be accosted by a neighbor in the street with the usual remark about the weather, without replying that there had been no good weather since the Revolution. Judging from the style adopted by certain men and newspapers, we should infer that there was an unwarrantable faction existing in this country, consisting of the President, the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the Supreme Court; and that whenever there happens to be a majority of one opinion, Congress has no power to make laws. Here is a man who has nothing to say or do but grumble about matters which are only incidental and parenthetical in the great movement. One can see nothing but the temporary suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus;* another groans under the burden of taxation, and revolts at the injustice of the income tax. One thinks it a very hard matter that his rebel cousin, when taken prisoner, was not treated like a gentleman, with fine linen and sumptuous fare; and actually complains because an army marching through a country in hostility, did not leave everything just as nice and genteel as after a pacific civic parade. It is no secret that some men entertain opinions of the widest extreme in regard to slavery. One goes the length of regarding it as a divine institution, to be perpetuated; and of course, seeing little else but misery and poverty and woe in the sudden liberation of the slaves; while at the opposite side are those who regard the extinction of slavery as the sole issue and object of the war; who, oblivious of the sentiment recorded on a certain occasion by President LINCOLN, in office, "With slavery or without it, *the Union* must be preserved," hold every other occasion for gratitude subordinate to this, that African slavery is forever abolished. Outside of all these personal opinions, the prejudices, passions and traditions of place and section, we sweep to-day a wider induction, and invoke all the people to praise for the continued and invigorated life of the nation. Am I required to explain what is meant and included by our nationality? In framing a full answer, we should go back to historic roots and facts, to lay bare its origin, leading you through the galleries of the past, and bidding you look at the faces of great men and the pictures of great deeds; we should remind you how separation from the Old World was accomplished by Federal sympathy, and Federal power. In the words of HAMILTON: "The union and independence of the States being blended and incorporated in one and the same act." The independence of the country was declared by the American Continental Congress, and fought to a successful issue in and by the union of all the States. We would rehearse the history of our national constitution; the conviction that a league was not a government; that confederacies having subserved their use and time, gave place to an organized nationality; not by a timid patching of the old articles, but by the higher and more direct action of the representatives of the people of all the States, assembled in conventions; a new government and a new constitution, which, allowing many rights and powers to the States, assumed those which were grander and more imperial. As the exponent of that time and action, we should be sure to repeat the counsels of WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, our American Moses, in his Farewell Address—that sweet and noble Deuteronomy of our history—with its warnings against sectional jealousies and geographical distinctions, his noble heart beating to its last throb in pride and love and hope for our American nationality; with wonder should we tell how the country grew and prospered, how the flag was borne upon every sea and was a protection to every victim of despotism; how territory was enlarged and populated, a vast tract of country, known as Louisiana, large enough afterward to be partitioned off into several States, was ceded by France—to what?—to whom? To Arkansas? To Missouri? They were not yet in existence as States, but to the United States. We would dwell on the marvelous ease with which the Federal Constitution adapted itself to new territories and new exigences, and so commerce flourished and agriculture smiled, and the arts prospered, and peace reigned, and the Fourth of July was celebrated North and South and East and West, and the foot of every child marked time to the simple, soul-stirring old music of our nationality. Nor should we leave out of account how, as exciting questions arose and sectional collisions were imminent, men were prepared for the emergency, whose names belong no more to States, but to the nation. HENRY CLAY, whose sweet, persuasive and limpid speech, in defence of all things national, was like his of old, on whose lips the bees of Hymettus were said to settle; and that other form, grand, imposing, never to be forgotten, as one who by his special study and eloquence made ready the country for the struggle out of which it has just emerged—DANIEL WEBSTER, known as the defender of the constitution, and whose matchless words, on more than one occasion, so moved the hearts of the whole people that long after his arguments were finished they turned toward him in breathless delight, as Adam to the discourse of the angel:

> "The angel ended, and in Adam's ear
> So charming left his voice, that he awhile
> Thought him still speaking, still stood fixed to hear."

If anything more were necessary to complete the conception of our nationality, I would bid you glance at the geography of America, and mark in which directions run the ranges of its mountains, and its great rivers—the outlets of commerce—physical characters in which God Almighty has written out the unity of our nation. And when, by all these lessons of history, these memories of the past, remote or recent, we are possessed of some idea of what is meant by America—America as a whole, as an organized, distinctive nationality, let us remember that the progress of events is not to be arrested or reversed—that history is not to be turned backward. According to the sagacious sentiment which JOHN HAMPDEN adopted on his coat of arms—"*Vestigia nulla retrorsum*"—"no steps backward." And when all this is full in your mind, I ask you what you think of the conduct of men, in any quarter, speaking disparagingly of our nationality; what you think of the enormous crime of striking at the heart of such a government, wantonly and without cause; and what is your instinctive sentiment in regard to men who would peep the name of a State, in contempt of the grander name—the United States of America—and who had wrought themselves into such a frenzy of the imagination that they were willing to lower the national flag to a foreign protectorate. That men could be found who had so far forgotten the pride and honor and independence of their country that, to accomplish their unnatural purposes, they actually crept round through Nassau and Canada, British provinces, to ask for sympathy and aid from British authority—hung all their hopes on British recognition, fawning about the doors and persons of the British Ministry, and crawling for protection under the paws and the tail of the British lion! Thank God, the nation lives. If we never understood it before, we know, we feel that we are a nation now. Our independence, at last, is completed. Henceforth we shall make our own laws and our own language. If we choose to adopt a new word, expressive of a new thing, we shall certainly do it at our pleasure. We shall be Americans; we shall manufacture our own goods, cast our own cannon, enact our own notions; honor our own flag; do things in our own way; dispense justice and mercy according to our own convictions; as lawfully expressed by the chosen authorities of the country, without regard to malcontents at home and without asking permission of anybody abroad. Does any one hesitate to give praises, loud and hearty, for the preservation of our nationality? They may not admit it just now, in the suddenness of their reverses, and the uncooled ardor of their passion, but no portion of this country has more real occasion for gratitude over the issue of the war than the very States by which the war was inaugurated. We shudder to think what consequences must inevitably have ensued, sooner or later, if they had succeeded in the purpose of breaking from the Federal Union. Does any man in his senses, who knows anything of human nature, of history, of America, believe that a confederacy based on the very principle of secession, could for any time be held together by these principles? Is there cohesion in repulsion? Would not the very centrifugal passions which sought to drive them out of the sphere of nationality have entailed the certainty of subsequent explosion throwing them into contemptible fragments, with petty rivalries, imposts at every border, custom-houses, intestine wars and guards at every boundary, without dignity, without security, without strength, without a nationality. Well for them and for us all that the ever recurring revolutions of Mexico and of South America have not been brought nearer to us, to be repeated on our own soil. Grateful should we be that this question has been settled in our own times, and is not to be bequeathed to our children. Nor is there less occasion for gratitude that the maintenance of our nationality is for the interest of well-regulated liberty throughout the world. It has proved that liberty is not weakness, but strength. That our nationality is the strongest of all governments, because its roots are in the hearts of a free people. It was because they doubted this fact of the strength of a democratic government to protect itself against internal foes that our success was doubted by foreign powers. But the result has demonstrated to the delight of all friends of free institutions throughout the world that our nationality was never so strong as when enemies out of its household rose up against it—when the very head of the country fell instantly by cruel assassination. Never was there a document more certain to excite profoundest attention from all classes in the Old World—the statesman in his cabinet, the scholar in his cloister, the peasant in his cottage—to win the grateful admiration of all aiming for political rights and liberties, and to command the reluctant but inevitable respect of those who hold power merely by tradition, than the Message sent the present week by the President of the United States to our National Congress, in which, with no attempt to conceal the burdens, difficulties and problems entailed by the war, under which he acknowledges a sense of responsibility amounting to sadness, he evinces, at the same time, such an intelligent comprehension of our institutions, such a reverence for the constitution, such a dignified consciousness of national resources, such a calm sense of what is right, and reasonable, and proper, and such an unfaltering faith in the future of the country, standing to-day self-poised and strong, "master of the continent, and a match for the world." Had the issue of this war been otherwise, leaving us fractured and despicable, the shadow on the dial of time would have gone back we know not how many degrees, and wails and dirges would have been tolled off in all the turrets of the air. God has been merciful unto us, and blessed us, that His way may be known upon earth, His saving health among all nations. You perceive that thus far I have confined myself to one topic—the preservation of our nationality—and this I have done purposely from the clear conviction, that, in any event, the best thing for the white man and the black man, the Northern man and the Southern man, and every man in America, Europe, Africa, and Asia, was that this free republic, this constitutional government, which unites liberty and order, should be maintained inviolate. It was from this conviction, that with all our innate abhorrence of human slavery as entailed upon this country by the mother land, against American protests and expostulations, many were disposed to counsel moderation and patience and time for the working out of remedies by legal and constitutional methods. But how marvelous are the ways of God, transcending all our wisdom and forethought. Who of us ever dreamed that in our day, as the result of unanticipated events, slavery would be exterminated, and that the Southern States themselves would take part with the majority of all the States, by a legal amendment of the National Constitution, to secure its complete extinction. It was here as it has always been in the wisdom of Divine Providence, crime was made the instrument of its own defeat, renewing the lesson of the old fable that they who fight against the Gods, blow fire and ashes into their own faces, and they who sought to dethrone the lawful government of the country, were buried under their own Ossa and Pelion. Slavery has killed itself in America. Let all the people say Amen! henceforth it cannot be an element of national politics; henceforth its removal will be for national peace and unity and honor. So let us thank the Almighty to-day for an issue which has been of His own working, far above all the wisdom and power of man. The cancer is cured, but the man lives; the defect in the facade is removed, but the temple stands, stronger and firmer than ever. That the loyal people of this country are, on every ground, disposed to be magnanimous and lenient to those who called themselves our enemies, needs not be argued. Whether enough has been done in the way of solemn justice, to mark public abhorrence of the crime, the tremendous crime of wanton rebellion, to stamp it with infamy forever; whether the hanging of a few miscreants convicted of arson and of cruelty to prisoners, is a sufficient assertion and vindication of justice, in view of the tremendous calamities which have been brought upon the American people by this rebellion, may safely be left to the decision of those who are entrusted with constitutional authority and power in the premises. But in regard to the Southern people, misled by falsehood and wronged, many of them themselves, patience, kindness, magnanimity without stint, on one condition, and but one, namely: good faith, and honor and loyalty now to the Government of the United States. Everything can be forgiven; everything can be healed; everything can be restored, if there be complete confidence as to the sincerity of the oath of allegiance to the national flag and constitution. To ask that every man should say that at no time had he had any sympathy with the movement which overspread his whole State; to demand that men should accomplish the feat, surpassing all achievements of jugglery, of swallowing themselves bodily; that in an instant there should be a complete reversal of all habits of thought and liking of institutions to which they were attached from birth, is too much to expect of mortal imperfection. But what is demanded, and that most reasonably, is, that accepting the issue of that appeal to arms which they invoked, they should now abide by the issue in duty to the National Government. Time and patience, and social intercourse and commerce will accomplish the rest. If I am not mistaken, words have fallen in some quarters, from men reasoning under prejudice, that the oath of allegiance was merely a form—a matter of policy—to be taken with mental reservations and private evasions and intentions, by which it may afterward be broken. The taking of this oath is no easy affair. Let there be so much as a suspicion that it is not taken in good faith, and the foundations of civil society are dropped out. EURIPIDES, the great tragic poet of Athens, once introduced a person into a play, who, being reminded of an oath he had taken, replied: "I swore with my mouth, but not with my heart." The impiety of the sentiment set the audience in an uproar. SOCRATES, the friend of the author, swept out of the theatre in indignation, and EURIPIDES himself, so great was the offence, was publicly accused and brought to trial as having suggested an evasion of what was thought the most holy and endurable bond of society. Social changes impose new social obligations. Those who have been suddenly, by the convulsions of the war, thrown up out of slavery, are to be the wards of the national justice and humanity. We cannot yield assent to all the theories which have been put forth in regard to the immediate and indiscriminate right of suffrage. It has been argued, for example, ingeniously, but sophistically, that suffrage is a natural right. This reasoning is on a par with that which holds that seven per cent. is the natural rate of interest for money and twelve the natural number for a jury. Suffrage a natural right! If it be so, when does it begin—at birth, when a child can hold up or sign a piece of paper? Does it belong exclusively to one sex? Plainly, suffrage is not a natural, but a political right, and the time when it shall be exercised, and the persons by whom it shall be exercised, are and must ever be fixed by the civil power—the State itself. What more can be asked or conceded in regard to this right of suffrage—the most sacred, and high, and solemn that a freeman can hold—but that whatever qualifications an intelligent community shall prescribe, the same shall be allowed impartially, without distinction of color? More than this would be to overthrow the old foundations of intelligence and virtue, on which our free institutions are built. Without counselling anything which is romantic and vainglorious, let us be grateful for the land which God has given us, the constitution bequeathed to us, the government given to us anew as preserved amid unprecedented trials; grateful for the names and services of great men—the principles, ideas and successes which America has furnished already as a succor and hope for the nations, and confident as to what Christian liberty will yet do for the world—the cross symbolizing what Christ has done for individual man; the flag what Christian men may organize for themselves; that flag, to-day, the same which rustled over us in our childhood—to be the same forever, we trust—changed only as new States shall come out upon its azure firmament—losing none; let us rise above all the asperities, the griefs, the perplexities of the hour, and rehearse, we and our children, now and always, those grand old words of the Hebrew Scriptures, which inspiration was left us for the very purpose of expressing, as no other words ever can, our love for our whole country, and our religious convictions as to the relations of our unbroken, united, harmonized America to the world. Pray for the peace of Jerusalem; they shall prosper that love thee. Peace be within thy walls, and prosperity within thy palaces. For my brethren and companions' sakes, I will now say: Peace be within thee! Because of the house of the Lord our God I will seek Thy good.

The Union of Divine Formation.

SERMON BY REV. ALFRED H. KELLOGG, IN THE UNIVERSITY-PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. ALFRED H. KELLOGG delivered an eloquent Thanksgiving discourse on Thursday morning, in the University-place Presbyterian Church, and took his text from Isaiah xliii., 21:

"This people have I formed for myself; they shall show forth my praise."

The reverend gentleman said that it was his purpose to use the text as applicable to the American Union. We are aware that the Union was originally intended, as it was originally applied to the Israelitish nation, and yet, in a very especial sense are the words of the text applicable to our own fair heritage—in such a sense applicable indeed, that without the least hesitation we at once proceed so to apply them. There are two main points prominently brought to view in bringing the text into its present connection, namely, a fact and a reason. The fact is, that the Union is of Divine formation. The reason assigned, His Divine glory thus secured. The eloquent speaker then proceeded to elaborate these two thoughts. He first showed how many facts concur in establishing the assertion that the Union is of Divine formation. There was, first, an anticipatory preparation in the essential unity of the land itself, so clearly defined in its physical and geographical aspects. The land was certainly intended for one people. Its physical character might be styled a natural prophecy of the oneness of the state which was to fill it. This argument was enforced by the additional consideration that the bounds of nations are not arbitrarily assigned, but determined, in great measure, by physical laws. Secondly, the whole train of circumstances which led to the formation of our National Union as a political system must lead to an intimate conviction of its Divine authorship. The speaker quoted from Prof. REED, in proving from the history of discovery the history of colonization and the history of the colonial government, that the work of laying the foundation of a great political system in North America was reserved for the race that speaks the English tongue; and further, that in order to develop so essential a part of our political system as the Federal Union, the work was reserved for that race at a particular period of their history, appropriate for the work. If it could be said of the Israelitish nation that their land was made for them and they for their land, in just a sense might the same language be applied to this American soil and the American nation. Third, the Union was at first "formed" by God—in form merely. It was not perfect. Elements of evil as well as of good had been transported from the Old World to the New. The Union needed to be developed, perfected, purified. That evil should be allowed to germinate in the new soil, was but in accordance with the divine plan. And that years should be needed to perfect the Union was allowed to be also in accordance with the Divine method of procedure in His government of the world. God was not done with us as a people when out of the as yet shapeless mass of the infant Confederation he formed the Union and made us a nation. He left not Israel to itself, and He left not America to itself. The speaker showed how through our whole history as a people, the pillar of cloud and of fire had led us—how God had shaped our destiny. He also showed what great modifications in the body politic God had effected by means of the late civil war; and we could, the speaker said, see God in the war. A comparison was instituted between the Union *as it was* and the Union *as it is*. Particular attention was drawn to the Providential education of the people on the subject of slavery. How God had changed so speedily, so wonderfully and with so great unanimity the people's views—how God had guided our military movements and our relations with foreign Powers, so as to provoke and render a necessity the immortal Emancipation Proclamation. The speaker regarded the tribulations through which the nation has passed as God's method of shaping into a more harmonious and perfect development that which He originally formed. On the second thought of the text, namely: How the divine glory was concerned in the establishment and preservation of our Union, the speaker stated that while there were doubtless many unrevealed reasons which influenced the Divine Mind, yet there were two which could be presented. First, The bearing of the peculiar political governmental system of the Union on civilization and the hopes of humanity. A Christian republic—that is, a government recognizing the primal rights of man and yet at the same time recognizing God's great Presidency and the supremacy of His law, the speaker regarded as the highest type of government. And such a government, at least in outline, was our own. It was, therefore, a long advance in the interests of civilization, and thus an important end in the Divine government of the world. Secondly, The use God had already made of our nation and could make, not only as regards civilization; but as regards religion also was next dwelt upon, the speaker showing how much more could be effected in this direction by organization and union than by a large number of petty sovereignties. The moral influence of a great Christian people is immense and incalculable. We were a religious people, and therefore could do much for religion. In concluding his discourse, in affirming that the views advocated should lead us to rejoice over a Union restored and purified, the gifted clergyman made touching allusion to our late Chief Magistrate.

The speaker concluded by characterizing treason to the Union, as partaking of the guilt of impiety, and he finished by exhorting all to love their country, to cherish its institutions, to jealously guard their Heaven-bestowed liberties, and to bring up their children likewise to love and cherish the Union as our divinely formed, divinely endowed, and divinely preserved heritage.

The Structure of Our Union a Temple of God.

THE TEMPLE EMANUEL, TWELFTH-STREET—REV. DR. ADLER'S.

"The glory of this latter House shall be greater than the former, saith the Lord of Hosts."

The reverend pastor spoke as follows: In two cases is speaking a matter of difficulty; if either the idea is too barren for expression, or the word inadequate for the full rendering of the idea; if the subject under consideration is poor and sterile, and can only be rendered worthy of attention by artificial means; or if, on the other hand, the thought is one of overwhelming magnitude, immeasurable in import and significance, and incalculable in its consequences and results. Of this latter kind is the idea that has caused us to assemble to-day, to celebrate the feast of thanksgiving this year. Our republic, this great land which with fondness and pride we call our fatherland, has risen again from its fall, has risen a mighty giant, stretching his arms from ocean to ocean, and covering with his enormous body almost half a continent. Who does not feel that a new constellation has thus arisen on the firmament of humanity, which, with its rays, shall illuminate the whole earth? Who does not feel that a new spring has been opened, which, pouring itself forth in impetuous streams, shall disseminate blessings over the broad universe, into the wide future, and pouring forth so mightily and irresistably that no human calculation is able to estimate it? Where matters of such importance are under consideration, it would be useless to endeavor to elucidate them by speech. Let us, therefore, confine our attention only to our country and our time, and let us attempt to make plain unto ourselves the beneficial change to which the country has even now, by means of the happily ended war, been subjected. We select for our text the word of the Prophet Haggai, who, encouraging the people in their labor of building the second temple of Jerusalem, thus addressed to them the following prophecy:

"The glory of this latter house shall be greater than of the former, saith the Lord of Hosts. And in this place will I give peace, saith the Lord of Hosts."—Haggai 2, 9.

Does not this appear as if spoken to our time and to our people? We also are in the act of rebuilding a temple. And what a temple! A temple resting on the most firm and enduring foundation. Compared with this, the States of a monarchy are but huts—spacious, beautifully decorated huts, whose entire power and strength centres in the gilded arch, which, supported by merely artificial means, keeps the whole from falling to pieces. But they are built in the sand, on no firm foundation, and a single gale suffices to break up all this glittering ornament, and leave nothing behind but useless fragments. The structure of our States, on the contrary, is a temple of God; the immortal principles of wisdom and of truth have laid out the plan, and its foundations are sunk deep into the rock which Nature herself has made, and made of immovable firmness. Resting, as it does, on the basis of the free and unperverted will of the people, it can, it is true, and we ourselves have witnessed it, be shaken to its very foundations, but never be destroyed. And now that this trial has happily gone by and the rebuilding is progressing, we also hear the voice of Divine promise, the glory of this latter house shall be greater, &c. This greater glory consists, in the first place, in the more firmly cemented unity of the nation. The former structure was composed of many and contradictory elements, which kept constantly repelling each other, and therefore a breach had to take place, as it did. Now, no stone is joined to the building that has not previously been formed and fitted to suit the others, so that it is supported by, and, in turn helps to support the whole. This unity of the nation, this source of all greatness, power and healthful developement, having thus been consecrated by the blood of so many brave and noble men, now is rendered safe and lasting for ages to come, a fact unalterable. Secession will henceforward be a thought from which even the most daring will start back as from some dread monster. And the idea of Union will gradually take deeper and deeper root in the heart of the sons of the nation, and in the course of time grow stronger, and in the mind, the life, and the career of the community, become a power of which the world does not contain a rival. We have thus arrived at the second point in which the greater glory of our rejuvenated temple of States consists: *Its augmented power.* Do we not behold this already? So powerful, as the United States now are, they have never yet appeared to the world. Never, as yet, have they been so honored, because so feared. Does not this appear wonderful? Other nations are weakened by exhausting and long-continued wars; ours, on the contrary, has come out of the war by far more powerful than when it began it. This seems enigmatical, but it is not. It is because nations are subject to the same general laws as individuals. Weak persons give way under great exertions; strong men become stronger by the full exercise of their powers. We are able, however, to trace fully the reason why our nation has become so mighty in consequence of this war. In the first place, it is because in "union there is strength." But, in the second place, it is the consciousness of power that has become active in the minds of the people. Never before in our national life has an event called for such an amount of power and exertion. The world considered the American people, a weak, powerless nation of merchants, gifted only with a talent for money making and unable to successfully carry on a great war. And the people were ignorant of their own might. Then came the dire necessity of fighting for existence itself; the hour of trial came and the nation has stood it, stood it gloriously. The world has seen what power is in these farmers, mechanics, students and merchants; the world has seen what courage, what genius, in a word, what mighty strength emanates from this spirit of the people when its honor or existence are endangered. The people have come to a just knowledge of their power—and the knowledge increases the power. Another circumstance, also, that has a share in the increase of national strength, is the fact that the course of training during the four years of the war, has raised up men, statesmen, financiers, warriors, leaders and heroes in great number, who have justly become the terror of those who openly or secretly have speculated for the destruction of the republic they deemed weak. Thus God in His mercy, already in our trial, by means of the greater unity and strength of the nation, has increased the glory of this second temple. But the crowning point of this second temple, its highest point of renown, is its *purity, its spotless banner of freedom;* that at last the disgrace of slavery is wiped away and the curse of human bondage removed; that the world can now no longer exclaim with the prophet, "Woe unto him that buildeth his house by unrighteousness, and his chambers by wrong; that useth his neighbor's service without wages, and giveth him not for his work." (Jeremiah xxii., 13.) This has, with the aid of God, ceased at last; ceased, and ceased forever. And in what way has all this ceased? How has this great change been accomplished? In such a way as could only have happened with God's special guidance; in such a way as the most eager scarcely dared to expect. All that false prophets have predicted, of a murderous rising of the emancipated slaves, of the total cessation of commerce, as consequences of the war—all this has not been fulfilled, and our republic stands before the eyes of the world, great in unity, great in strength, great in liberty, great and flourishing in commerce and trade and peace; peace, the essence of all blessings; peace internally—peace externally; peace again spreads its golden pinions over our reunited and blessed country.

The minister then exhorted to gratitude to God, and fidelity to the country, and concluded with a prayer.

Sermon by Rev. Mr. Winslow at the Wainwright Memorial Church.

Rev. WILLIAM C. WINSLOW preached at the Wainwright Memorial Church. Selecting his text from the lesson of the morning, the preacher discoursed on the words, "When thou hast eaten and art full, then shalt thou bless the Lord thy God for the good land which He hath given thee." He showed wherein this was a good land; that it was the gift of God, and that we as a people are called on to bless the Lord for it. Twelve months ago the messengers of wrath and hate were in our sky, the light of hope burnt low, the very air was

"——full of farewells to the dying,
And mournings for the dead."

To-day our firmament is clear, the common hope is bright; the angels of our sky breathe anew the strains of peace. Years of the past quietly ushered in the glad festival and measuredly passed away. But this Thanksgiving presents a new scene in our national history. Not one State, but the nation, bow at the shrine of religion and ascribe praise to the Father of Mercies. From ocean to ocean, from river to gulf one song employs our hearts—Union, peace, liberty for thirty millions whose home is a continent and whose delight is in the supremacy of law. Is it not a sublime spectacle? History narrates the yearly festivals of Greece and Rome, when multitudes assembled to celebrate their gods in song and feast. But we can point the ages to this day and custom, with a joy deeper and nobler than ever inspired the pagan heart. The words of the text were among the dying councils of Israels' most illustrious ruler. The people were about to possess the good land. But they were to be perpetuated and blest by following the Lord their God. With clear perception and devout heart, Moses poured forth those maxims of political wisdom, those sublime precepts of secular polity, which have been the study of all ages. Tracing the decline of Israel to final ruin, the reverend speaker said, have we nothing to learn from this? Is not godliness destined to exalt and ungodliness to destroy a nation? Our land is a good land. The picture of Canaan by Moses portrays its excellence and virtue. It is a land favorable to industry and the formation of vigorous character. He thanked God that our fathers landed on a rock-girt coast and land of forests, instead of fertile prairies. Their bones became iron, their flesh brass, their nerves polished steel, their intellects sparkling diamonds. The land is very ample—an empire for Caesars! It is but little subject to those natural evils which desolate many lands. It rewards the most splendid enterprise. It is well protected. But its crowning excellence is the glory which God has poured upon it. We and England are the bulwarks of Protestantism. Mr. WINSLOW then spoke of the influence of the open Bible upon this country, and referred in eloquent terms to the Prayer-book and its mission. The unity and concord of the church were preserved by it, and it was a blessed instrumentality for weal to our country. The Israelites were called on by Moses to bless God for their land and its abundance. We are likewise summoned. The lesson of the late war taught us that we had become vain, wordly, wicked. "Who is the Lord that he should reign over us?" was our cry. Who are now our truest and best patriots? The men and women who are the most true and faithful to God. Without the prevailing influence of such persons, in vain our wealth, our culture, or our civilization. "Righteousness exalteth a nation." Such is history's voice. Our future may, if we will it, be the golden age—

"foretold by prophets and by poets sung."

Mr. WINSLOW concluded his discourse with fervent appeals to the young men and women of this generation to be true to their trust, and advance the glory and strength of the republic.

A Curious Coincidence.

THANKSGIVING FOR THE DEFEAT OF TREASON.

A correspondent of the Portland *Press* calls attention to the following curious and interesting coincidence:

The treason of ARNOLD, in the Revolutionary War, produced an excitement throughout the land not less universal and intense than have the developments of any period of the great rebellion which has just been subdued. The feeling was general that it was only by Providential intervention that our army and Gen. WASHINGTON were saved. While every heart was made to tremble by the disclosure of that astounding treachery, the patriotism of the nation was moved with the most fervent gratitude that it was so wonderfully defeated; and the Congress of the United States appointed the *seventh* day of December, 1780, as a day of thanksgiving by the whole people. JOHN HANCOCK, the Governor of Massachusetts, issued his proclamation setting apart the same day for the annual State Thanksgiving, and calling upon the people to observe it, especially on account of this remarkable deliverance.

It is a singular coincidence that the present Chief Magistrate of the nation, and the Governors of the States have appointed the same day, the 7th of December, as a day of thanksgiving for the same cause—the deliverance of the people from a gigantic treason, having no parallel in history; and I have thought that the proclamation of Gov. HANCOCK might be interesting to many of your readers, and, possibly, suggestive of useful reflection for the ministry on that day, and therefore add a copy of it:

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
JOHN HANCOCK, ESQ.,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
A PROCLAMATION
FOR A DAY OF THANKSGIVING.

WHEREAS: It hath pleased Almighty God, the Father of all mercies, amid the vicissitudes and calamities of war, to bestow blessings on the people of these States, which call for their devout and thankful acknowledgments; more especially in the late remarkable interposition of His watchful providence, in rescuing the person of our Commander-in-Chief and the army from imminent dangers, at the moment when treason was ripened for execution; in prospering the labors of the husbandman, and causing the earth to yield increase in plentiful harvests; and, above all, in continuing to us the enjoyment of the Gospel of Peace.

I do, therefore, by and with the advice of the Council, recommend to the good people of this Commonwealth to set apart Thursday, the 7th day of December next, (the day recommended by Congress to all the States,) to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer; that all the people may assemble on that day to celebrate the praises of our Divine Benefactor—to confess our unworthiness of the least of His favors—and to offer our fervent supplications to the God of all Grace, that it may please Him to pardon our heinous transgressions, and incline our hearts for the future to keep all His laws—to comfort and relieve our brethren who are in any wise afflicted or distressed—to smile upon our husbandry and trade—to direct our public councils, and to lead our forces by land and by sea to victory—to take our illustrious Ally under his special protection, and favor our joint councils and exertions, for the establishment of speedy and permanent peace; to cherish all schools and seminaries of education; and to cause the knowledge of Christianity to spread over all the earth.

Given at the Council Chamber in Boston, the 8th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty, and in the fifth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

JOHN HANCOCK.

By his Excellency's command.
JOHN AVERY, Secretary.

God save the people of the United States.

JAMAICA.

Additional Particulars of the Revolt—The Shooting and Hanging—Preparations to Suppress Further Demonstrations.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Monday, Nov. 20, 1865.

You will be pleased to learn that peace is again once more restored to this agitated and distracted country. The martial law declared by the Custos of St. Thomas and the council of war has been suspended, by the recent proclamation of the Governor, since the 13th inst. Many families who can do so are flying the land of their nativity or adoption. Several Haytiens have been banished by the Governor, and only fourteen days allowed for their preparation and departure. The Ex-Emperor SOLUQUE has left, by compulsion, he having abused the asylum offered him, and the protection afforded by the British flag, when he escaped from the dominion of GEFFRARD. Several executions have taken place since the last accounts, which reached you by the *Montezuma*. Numbers of the rebel negroes have been shot, others cut up by the sword and bayoneted, while the gallows has been busy with the work provided it by the unrelenting officers who compose the drumhead courts-martial. Capt. FORD, who was in command of the St. Thomas in the East irregular troop, writes to headquarters in a glorying style regarding the deeds of slaughter, plunder and dire havoc effected by the company, shooting down men, women and children like pigs or fowls on the road. In his march from Morant Bay, his men shot eighteen rebels, took several prisoners, and "catted" fifteen or twenty—the latter having received 150 lashes each, were left for dead where they lay. These were charged with only plundering, an occupation which all delighted and reveled in. When this party reached Golden Groul, they met skirmishers from the Manchioneal division reporting their arrival at the Suspension Bridge. He writes: "As we had determined to make this our headquarters, our commander sent off to order them to join us here, which they did; that company consisted of about forty of the First W. I. Regiment, (black troops,) under the command of Lieut. COLLEN and a Dr. MORRIS. That same day they made a raid with thirty men, all mounted, and got back to headquarters at 4 P. M., bringing in many prisoners, all of whom were to be tried and executed, or shot. On this short route they flogged nine men and burned down some twenty or thirty negro houses, and took possession of, or robbed all their live stock.

The next day, early, they held a court-martial on the prisoners, who numbered about 60 or 70. Some were sentenced to be hanged, and some to be shot. Others, taken in plunder, were flogged without court-martial, *from a simple examination.* One man, JOHN ANDERSON, a sort of parson, got 50 lashes with the cat; nine more were convicted by the court-martial, and one of them was sent straight off to the gun to be tied, and to receive 100 lashes, which were laid on instanter; while the other eight were to be hanged or shot—but it was then quite dark, so their execution was postponed until the next morning. You have received the particulars relating to G. W. GORDON's execution. No one dare speak out on the matter here. It is thought too bad that he should have thus suffered—nay, been murdered.

G. W. GORDON had his black coat and vest taken from him as a prize by one of the soldiers; also, his spectacles by another. So you see he was very little differently treated from the common herd. I am told that one of his cattle at Rhine (one of GORDON's estates) is killed every day for the benefit of the people; and the police, constabulary and military are thus supplied at Bath. One of the head of cattle was sent for by Capt. FORD, to supply the wants of his party in St. David. He writes further in a late dispatch: "We quarter," says he, "on the enemy as much as possible; small stock, fowls, pigs, geese, &c., we take *ad libitum;* other supplies we also take, but for these latter we give mere receipts." He continues to write: 'We press all the horses and saddles we can find, but the black troops are more successful than ours catching the horses from the pastures, so nearly all the black troops are mounted." Riding furiously over the country these black savage African soldiers shoot down right and left everything that comes in their way, led on, in their acts of bloody slaughter by English officers who are whitemen. "They" (the black regiments,) says Capt. FORD, "shot about one hundred and sixty people on their march from Port Antonio to Manchioneal, hanged seven in Manchioneal." This is a picture of martial law! The soldiers enjoy it, the inhabitants have to dread it. If they run at the approach of the military, they are shot down indiscriminately, like wild ducks, for running away. The contents of all the houses they went into on the marches over the vast tract of country, have been reduced to a mass of broken and hacked furniture, with doors or windows smashed by the rebels. Many pens and large estates have been burned to the ground.

Business remains at a stand still. There is a general stagnation of trade; and merchants and clerks stand and loll about, meditating on the scenes of the past six weeks. The Legislature assembled on the 7th, and have been in regular, daily and nightly session for eighteen days. Many important measures have been brought forward; and it is said that taxation will be considerably raised to meet the expenses of the local government during the rebellion. An additional tax is to be put on provisions and clothing generally; how these claims are to be met by the impoverished peasantry is a problem which yet remains to be solved. How can these people pay such heavy taxes when they are denied the commonest necessaries of life; indeed, many of them in a starving condition, being all thrown out of employment since the rebellion.

As some of the parishes on the south side are under the same influence that brought about the troubles in St. Thomas, the government has deemed it prudent to afford them some military protection, and Her Majesty's Steamship *Fawn*, with a detachment of the First W. I. Regiment, left Port Royal on Friday, with orders to touch at Carlisle Bay and Black River, and land troops at Savannah-lamar, and then proceed on a cruise round the west end of the Island, touching at all ports en route. The *Wolverine* left Port Royal on Friday last, with orders for Morant Bay. Among the prisoners she took was DR. BRUCE, of Kingston. In St. David quiet and order now prevail, but the strictest vigilance is observed by the authorities. The General has ordered the troops to return to their respective garrisons.

KILPATRICK IN THE EAST.

The Raiding General in Maine—His Lecture in Portland on the Future Party of the Country.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Dec. 6, 1865.

The visit of Gen. KILPATRICK to New-England has been most gratifying to the General, and apparently equally so to the people. Having accepted an invitation of the citizens of Boston and Portland to deliver his lecture on "The Future Party of the Country" in those two cities, Gen. KILPATRICK, accompanied by Maj. E. K. PANGBORN and Maj. JAMES HAGGERTY arrived in Boston last Thursday, and was most enthusiastically received. In the evening Tremont Temple was crowded with an audience which comprised the *elite* of Boston society, and hundreds of the people who flocked in to see and hear the gallant soldier. The applause, which was frequent and hearty, attested the appreciation of Gen. KILPATRICK's ability as a public speaker. While in Boston the courtesies extended to Gen. KILPATRICK by Gov. ANDREW and Mayor LINCOLN were unremitting and most cordial. The General expressed great gratification with his inspection of the public institutions of Boston, which, in their extent and organization, are unequaled in the world. Gen. K. lectured in Haverhill Friday, and on Monday had most enthusiastic receptions in Marblehead and Salem, the entire population coming out to do him honor, and at the lecture in Salem an immense audience attended. In this city last night the City Hall was densely crowded by the beauty and talent of Portland, and Gen. KILPATRICK's speech elicited unbounded applause. Ex-Gov. WASHBURN and Mayor McLELLAN entertained the party, and Mr. BLANCHARD, of the Citizens' Committee, was constant in his attentions. The people crowded each other in their eagerness to grasp the General's hand, and his welcome in Maine is as hearty as in Massachusetts. He lectures in Lewiston to-night, and the party return to New-York to-morrow, greatly pleased with their visit to New-England. Z. K. P.

Women as Telegraphic Operators.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 1, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to an article in your issue of Nov. 26, in which exceptions are taken to certain remarks made by myself in the last convention of the National Telegraphic Union, on the question of admitting lady operators to our association.

I do not presume that this matter is one of very general interest, and I cannot, therefore, ask for any more space in your columns than will be sufficient for a very brief reply.

The head and front of my offending is contained in the remark that female operators are no honor to the telegraphic profession, and I gave, in brief, as a reason for this that their advantages in early life, and their training are not such as to give them an acquaintance with business matters generally. In making these statements I spoke not only from my own experience, but from the experience of others long in the business, with whom I had conversed on the subject. That there can be found in the United States *two* or *three* lady telegraphers who will rank as first-class operators is possible, but the exceptions will only prove the rule, that as a class they are not up to the requirements of good reliable operators.

To make a good telegrapher there are many requisites—among others a very general business knowledge, some acquaintance with electrical and natural phenomena as connected with the working of the wires, a superior capacity for reading manuscript, great patience and close application. Now, from my experience, I must say some of these qualifications are not easily found in *females*, and for obvious reasons. A general knowledge of business matters is not a womanly possession, it does not belong to the sex, and it is only found in a few who, by some freak of nature, possess a woman's form but the characteristics (to a great extent) of the masculine gender. And just so far as a female is lacking in sensitiveness and womanly traits, is strong-minded and self-confident, will she excel as a telegrapher. Am I in error when I say that the tastes and ambition of most young ladies is not such as fits them for active business pursuits.

It is not often that you find a young lady studying the foreign news, price current or stock list of a daily newspaper. If they read *newspapers* at all, their attention is generally attracted by the local items, the deaths and marriages. The New-York *Ledger* stories and Beadle Dime Novels are more interesting to them than doings of Congress or the affairs of Wall-street. The acquaintance of lady operators with commercial terms is usually very scanty, and to educate them in this respect has proved rather an expensive experiment for their employers.

Your correspondent, in much that she says, wanders far from the real point at issue, viz., the fitness of females for telegraph operators, and discusses the general influence and power of her sex to aid man in his upward march. I am one of those who believe in the ennobling influence of a good woman, but that her influence is far more powerful for good in the home-circle than amid the contaminating whirl of active business pursuits. It may be well enough for your correspondent to declare, "We do not wish you to admit us on an equality with yourselves; we claim more than that already," since it has got to be generally understood that to get little much must be claimed.

Thirteen years a telegrapher, I have done very much in that time to encourage the lady operators who have come under my notice. But I must assert it as my honest conviction that while they may answer very well in small stations where there is little business, they cannot with safety be intrusted with more important positions. If there are those in the business as superintendents and managers who consider female telegraphers as well fitted and as competent as a class as male operators, I have yet to find them.

Your correspondent makes no point in saying "People never stoop to quarrel with those they know to be beneath them." I might say with truth, I think, that people do that very thing quite frequently; but the National Telegraphic Convention did not "stoop to quarrel with lady telegraphers;" we simply objected by a very large majority to their admission into our Union. We made no objection to their employment and encouragement, and no very serious effort has been made to "convince the business world" that female operators are "unable to do business correctly."

In conclusion, permit me to express the opinion that telegraphing is not such a business as women should seek to engage in. It brings them in contact with too many of the rough corners of the world, and requires an understanding of such matters as a *womanly* woman cannot be expected to possess.

If the young ladies of our times would strive as hard to fit themselves for good wives and good mothers as they do to engage in masculine business occupations, it would be infinitely better for both sexes, and anti-matrimonial organizations among young men would not be necessary. J. W. STOVER.

A New-York Mail-Bag Robbed.

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Herald*, of the 5th inst., says:

"The pouch containing the letters from New-York that left that city on Sunday night, was stolen about 9 o'clock last night, after its arrival at the depot in this city. The position of the cars containing the mails from the East was as follows: The through mail from New-York was in the front car, then a baggage-car, and then a car containing the through and way mail from Buffalo. The local mail agent, Mr. GEORGE FRIZZELL, took the mails from the cars and placed them on the platform of the depot. The Cincinnati mail was about leaving, and Mr. FRIZZELL passed through the depot to give the agent the way bills of that mail. He was not gone over five minutes, and on his return the bag was missed and a thorough search instituted, but no trace of it could be found.

The thief that took the bag was evidently an expert, and knew just what he wanted, as the bag taken is generally supposed to contain the most valuables, and was taken while quite a number of people were standing in close proximity to the pile of mail-bags just unloaded from the cars, while there were comparatively few people near the other pile.

The bag taken was not very heavy, as it contained the letters mailed in New-York on Sunday, and were probably mostly friendly letters. This bag is one of the lightest of the week that leaves New-York."

ALABAMA.

Judge Busteed and the United States Authorities.

In the United States Circuit Court, held at Mobile Dec. 1, Judge BUSTEED made the following remarks:

I had hoped to have been able at this time to congratulate the citizens of Alabama upon the resumption of civil authority and the reëstablishment of courts of judicature. In this I have been unexpectedly disappointed. Events of a grave public character have recently occurred in the southern district of this State, which leave it doubtful whether the government intends that this people shall, for the present, be entitled to the privileges and subject to the power of civil rule. Notwithstanding the appointment of a Provisional Governor for this State, and the President's direction to me to hold the federal courts conformably to the enactments of Congress, and in the face of his official proclamations declaring the restoration of national peace, the military officer in supreme command in Alabama has, within a few days past, refused to obey processes issued by a court of the United States, and justifies his refusal upon the ground of instructions from the Chief Executive. In the case in which the question arose, I decided, in effect, that the citizen had been restored to the status which belongs to him of right in times of peace, and that, as matters now stand, it is the office of the military establishment to aid, when required, the civil magistracy in the discharge of their functions. I am still of this opinion. But it is plain that the civil power and the military control cannot coexist in the same sphere, and over the same subjects of jurisdiction. "No servant can serve two masters; for either he will hate the one and love the other, or else he will hold to the one and despise the other." The sword must yield to the statute, or the statute to the sword.

It is essential to good order and the respect due to the government, that no strife be unnecessarily provoked between the different branches of the public service, and if the President of the United States instructs the military to disregard the process of the courts, I will submit to his decree with becoming and respectful deference; but I will not in any event subject the judicial office or the tribunals of justice to indignity from whatever source.

With these views, proper as I conceive in themselves, and strengthened by the fact that the President has not, as far as I know, been advised of the course of the General commanding in this State, in the respect alluded to, I deem it a discreet exercise of my power to adjourn the national courts appointed to be held in this district at the present time, and only to transact such routine business as may be discharged without the possibility of evoking a conflict between the military and civil authorities. Hence no grand or petit jury will be impanneled at this term of the court, and no cases on the docket will be called. All recognizances taken for this term must be renewed, and they must run so as to include an obligation to appear at any special terms of these courts which may be appointed to be held before the date fixed by law for holding the next statutory term.

In this connection it may be proper for me to say I have no doubt that, upon the attention of the President being called to the anomalous state of facts that appear to make my present course necessary, he will promptly adjust to them an appropriate remedy, and secure to the citizens of this State the full measure of the constitutional rights.

After these remarks Judge BUSTEED listened to an argument by Hon. I. H. WATTS on the unconstitutionality of the oath which lawyers are required to take before practising.

The Gulf Squadron.

ADMIRAL THATCHER'S STATEMENT OF HIS FORCE.

The Pensacola *Observer* publishes the following from Admiral THATCHER:

GULF SQUADRON, FLAG-SHIP ESTRELLA,
OFF PENSACOLA, Saturday, Nov. 11, 1865.

PUBLISHERS OF THE OBSERVER: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 8th inst., requesting the number of vessels and lists of officers composing the Gulf Squadron. The list of officers could be procured, but it would require time, as they are constantly being changed. The fleet is now reduced from over one hundred vessels to about twenty of all rates, and are distributed from Cape Florida to the Rio Grande. At this moment their names are as follows:

Estella, (flag)—steamer—Capt. Simpson.
Potomac—sailing frigate—Capt. A. Gibson.
Muscoota—steamer—Capt. Ransom.
Paul Jones—steamer—Capt. Madigan.
Tallapoosa—steamer—Capt. Nassaw.
Port Royal—steamer—Capt. Galvradi.
Sagamore—steamer—Capt. Cushman.
Mahaska—steamer—Capt. C. Fleming.
Chocura—steamer—Capt. Yates.
Glasgow—steamer—Capt. Dyer.
Yucca—steamer—Capt. Wade.
Pampero—steamer—Capt. Colburn.
Anderson—steamer—Capt. Hussey.
Tritonia—steamer—Capt. Stannard.
Fear Not—steamer—Capt. Ross.
Kuhn—steamer—Capt. Wilkins.
Cowslip—steamer—Capt. Eliens.
Clematis—steamer—Capt. Williams.
Buckthorn—steamer—Capt. Wainwright.
Marrigold—steamer—Capt. Williams.

With a number of smaller vessels variously employed, I have given you the names of the vessels and their commanding officers; but the steamers are frequently returning North and being substituted by others freshly repaired. But we hope the day is not far distant when this port will become the great United States Naval Depot on the Gulf, and that we shall have docks for not only repairing, but building men-of-war of the first class. Nature appears to have designed this magnificent bay for something better than it has yet been used for. It certainly possesses superior advantages to any inland water south of the Chesapeake, and such advantages as cannot be much longer overlooked, especially with railroad facilities for supplying the world with the products of the "garden" States upon your very borders. Commercial vessels of the largest class may load at your wharves and piers without the great drawback of heavy and expensive lighterage to which other ports on the Gulf are subject. The introduction of capital and encouragement of emigration are alone necessary to secure this desirable result. West Florida, with all her barrenness, is capable of supplying the world with what are usually denominated naval stores, and industry will develop these resources sooner or later.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. K. THATCHER.

How Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. B. Beecher Earned His Promotion.

To the Editor of the Springfield Republican:

Will you allow me to correct some wrong impressions, and to answer some questions propounded by a correspondent, in your paper under date of November 4, who passes some severe strictures upon Brevet Col. H. B. BEECHER, son of HENRY WARD BEECHER. The only part of this young officer's history that he seems to be aware of, is his participation in the battle of Cold Harbor:

"Mr. BEECHER served a short time with the Potomac Army in a regular battery. I challenge contradiction from any respectable officer of that department when I say that his character was as poor as that of any battery commander in the field. His services were not appreciated, and he retired from the front. He appears again, receiving an appointment to a grade higher than that held by Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Meade, Thomas, or Hancock, before the war."

Mr. BEECHER went out with the First Long Island Volunteers, at the very beginning of the war. After about six months he procured a commission in the regular army as Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Artillery, and has been in active service to the very close of the war, rising by regular promotion to a First Lieutenancy. A few months before LEE's surrender, it was proposed that Mr. BEECHER should be appointed Colonel in the volunteer service, and the following letters from three Major-Generals, under whom he had served, accompanying an application to Gov. FENTON of New-York, will save the necessity of arguing his services or merits, and show the grounds on which the brevets were conferred. The first is from Maj.-Gen. JOHN J. PECK:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 18, 1865.

Governor,—I have learned with pleasure that Lieut. HENRY BARTON BEECHER, commanding Battery L, 4th U. S. Artillery, desires to enter the volunteer service as a Colonel. This young officer was a long time under my command, army of Suffolk, and his conduct, in several affairs with the enemy, near the Blackwater, was specially brought to my notice. During the siege of Suffolk I frequently observed his gallantry and good judgment as an artillery officer. His name, in connection with others, was presented to the War Department for promotion, and I much regret that the recognition of his services has been so long delayed. Your attention is invited to the claims and merits of Lieut. BEECHER, who is a son of Rev. H. W. BEECHER. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN J. PECK, Major-General.

His Excellency, Gov. R. E. FENTON, Albany, N. Y.

During the winter of 1863 and the spring of 1864, Mr. BEECHER was in Maj.-Gen. BUTLER's command, who expresses his opinion in the following letter:

LOWELL, Mass., Feb. 17, 1865.

DEAR SIR: It gives me great pleasure to bear testimony to the faithful and efficient services of your son, Lieut. H. B. BEECHER, who has served under me in Virginia something more than a year. His battery, generally under his command, was one of the best in the service, and I have no hesitation in saying that he merits promotion in the army, and, had I the power, I should be glad to promote him as Colonel in the volunteer service. I am very truly yours,

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, Maj.-Gen.

Mr. BEECHER's battery accompanied Maj.-Gen. W. F. SMITH ("Baldy Smith") when he joined Gen. GRANT, and participated in the three days' fight at Cold Harbor. Your correspondent closes with the following sentence:

"If, however, the young gentleman in question has obtained this extraordinary promotion by appropriate achievements, it is due to himself, and to the two great causes of popular biography and military science, that the world should know it and be enabled to improve by the contemplation of such merit."

It is presumed that the opinion of an officer of Maj.-Gen. SMITH's reputation, and a West Point man, and universally conceded to be among the ablest field officers, will be deemed satisfactory. His letter follows:

NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 3, 1865.

DEAR SIR: It gives me great pleasure to offer my evidence as to the character and capacity of a young soldier, who so won my regard by his manly qualities, as did Lieut. H. B. BEECHER, Battery L, Fourth U. S. Artillery, during the campaign of last Summer in Virginia. I found Lieut. BEECHER brave, zealous, industrious and intelligent, and should hear of any promotion he might receive with great pleasure, both on his own account and on account of the service.

Very truly, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM F. SMITH, Major-General.

Such testimony from the three general officers under whom he served for four years ought to relieve Mr. BEECHER from the imputation of having honor conferred upon him which he did not earn by long and hard service.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE MACHINE.

Mr. Marshall O. Roberts' Steamship Pier—A Street-Cleaning Difficulty—Escape of an Apprentice—Miscellaneous Police Trials.

BEFORE COMMISSIONERS ACTON, BERGEN AND M'MURRAY.

The officers of the Police Department having been overworked on Tuesday last, the Commissioners threw Wednesday's trials over to Friday, thus giving the men opportunity for rest. The number of trials was one hundred and seven. The most interesting was that of Officer RICHARD HAWKEY, of Capt. BRACKETT's force, which came from

MR. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS' STEAMSHIP PIER,

and which involves questions concerning the rights of Harbormasters, and of the lessees of our city wharves. The complainant's statement of the case was made on the 29th ultimo, in an affidavit before President ACTON, as follows: "To-day we put a ship into a berth by order of the Harbormaster; that officer ordered the gate to the pier to be opened, in order that I might go to work on the ship, and Policeman RICHARD HAWKEY, who had been detailed there, said that if he were MARSHALL O. ROBERTS he would not allow any ship to come to the dock if he hired the pier; the gatekeeper ordered the gate to be shut before my tools could be got in, and at that a mob rushed in and beat my foreman most shamefully, and the policeman held the foreman's hands while the mob were beating him." Mr. WILLIAM J. DONALD, of No. 157 South-street, stevedore of the steamship *Wilmington*, the plaintiff, appeared before the board, and made oral oath substantiating this deposition, and strove, in addition, to show that Mr. CHARLES MAHON, Mr. ROBERTS' superintendent of the opposition California steamship pier, had called together a gang of 'longshoremen to beat off the complainant's men and keep his carts off the pier; but as this matter was hardly pertinent to the case, it was excluded, and the witnesses—of whom there was a formidable array—were held strictly to the occurrences at Pier No. 29, North River, at the time specified in Mr. DONALD's initial affidavit. Testimony was given by Harbormaster ISAAC W. SWAN and Messrs. JOHN SCOTT, of No. 263 John-st., Brooklyn, foreman for Mr. DONALD; RICHARD WATSON, of Brooklyn, one of Mr. DONALD's employes; WILLIAM LANDORF, of Hoboken, clerk of Pier No. 29; GEORGE W. MOORE, delivery clerk of the pier; WILLIAM MCGRATH, one of Mr. DONALD's employes; Patrolman BURNS, of the Third Ward, and Captain CHARLES N. BRACKETT, of the City Hall. It appears that Mr. D. N. CARRINGTON, agent for the Roberts Opposition Line of California Steamships, leases Pier No. 29, North River, for the use of the line, and has a gate on the pier, of which gate his subordinates assume control. But it seems that the Harbormasters have a right, at their pleasure, to put any vessel into the California steamship docks, or remove any vessel therefrom, and while any ship is moored at that pier all persons who are employed on board that ship are entitled to admission through Mr. CARRINGTON's gate. Mr. DONALD and his employes had business on board the steamship *Wilmington* on the morning of the 29th ultimo; but for reasons of their own, Messrs. MAHON and LANDORF, agents for the lessee of the pier, would not permit them to pass the gate. Thereupon Mr. DONALD, leaving his foreman at the head of the pier, went to Harbormaster SWAN's office, and stated his case, and the Harbormaster immediately went to the gate and ordered it open; but scarcely had Mr. DONALD and his foreman entered when they were suddenly attacked, knocked down, and severely beaten by one POWERS and others; and subsequently Officer HAWKEY and Patrolman BURNS took POWERS and Mr. DONALD's foreman to the Tombs. Mr. DONALD imagined that the policemen had been guilty of partiality toward the persons who made the attack, and hence the complaint. It was shown that Officer HAWKEY did not use the language that is imputed to him in the foregoing affidavit, and that on the instant of the assault he separated the combatants and probably shielded Mr. DONALD and his foreman from many blows that might otherwise have been inflicted upon them, and moreover, as he knew nothing of the merits of the wrangle he took both sides into custody, as was, under the Police Commissioners' orders, his duty. In dismissing the complaint Messrs. ACTON and McMURRAY remarked that they very much questioned the right of any steamship company to erect a gate on any of the city's piers, and Mr. BERGEN concurred.

Under the board's orders requiring their subordinates to make reports at their respective station-houses in relation to

STREET CLEANING,

Sergeant LATTY, of the Second Precinct, entered formal complaint against Patrolmen Gabriel Arguire, John Reed, Edward Kennedy, Peter O'Donnell, William B. Miles, Philip Miller, Jeremiah Tehan, Samuel W. Daniels, David W. Gregory and Owen Duffy for omitting to report the removal of garbage from their posts on the night of the 25th ult. The accused appeared before the Commissioners in a body, and were accompanied by Mr. ARTHUR KEATING, foreman of street-sweepers in the Second Ward, and Mr. KEATING's testimony made it clear that the officers had no occasion to report the doings of the sweepers, as, on the night of the 25th, the sweepers did nothing. A heavy rain-storm did the work for them. It seemed to the spectators in Trial Chamber that these ten officers might have been spared a trip to police headquarters, and two hours' waiting for a hearing; and, moreover, that several clerks might have been saved the labor of making ten sets of formal complaint papers, if Capt. MORRIS DE CAMP had adjudicated upon their cases in the Beekman-street Police-station. It is barely possible, however, that, like many other patrolmen, these officers would not have been content to accept their Captain's ruling.... Next came something about the

ESCAPE OF AN APPRENTICE.

On the 28th of September last, Mr. JOHN G. SCHAFFER, of No. 681 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, barber, obtained a warrant from Justice MOREHOUSE, for the arrest of EDWARD SACKMAN, a youth whom Mr. SCHAFFER describes as an absconding apprentice, and on the 27th ult. he found the boy in New-York and took him across the Fulton Ferry, where, young SACKMAN refusing to accompany Mr. SCHAFFER further, Policeman JAMES CANNON, of Capt. JACOBS' Precinct, was called upon by Mr. SCHAFFER to take SACKMAN into custody. The officer not only positively refused, but forcibly took young SACKMAN from Mr. SCHAFFER and sent him across the ferry, and, moreover, did not render Mr. SCHAFFER his number when requested to do so, and roughly pushed Mr. SCHAFFER from the street corner. The officer, defending, introduced Mr. JOHN H. ROWLAND, of No. 259 Bedford-avenue, expressman, and that gentleman testified that Policeman CANNON had said to Mr. SCHAFFER, "I don't think that either you or I have a right to hold the boy; you have no warrant, and I cannot interfere." The officer's statement to the Commissioners was that Mr. SCHAFFER, who had no warrant, and was neither policeman nor deputy sheriff, asked him to apprehend the boy, and that he thought it a civil matter, altogether beyond the province of a policeman, and Mr. S. demanded his number, but did not afford him time to reply. Mr. McMURRAY—"You should not have undertaken to be judge in the case; you ought to have taken the boy to your station-house and submitted the case to the officer in command." Mr. BERGEN derisively asked Officer CANNON whether he expected promotion, and Mr. ACTON thought that he should be sent to Inspector LEONARD's school of instruction instead.

OPPORTUNITY FOR RESIGNATION

may be afforded Patrolman MICHAEL CLEARY, of the Twenty-first Precinct; for, according to an affidavit of Mr. T. W. DECKER, of No. 157 East Twenty-seventh-street, the officer apprehended the defendant's son without cause, on the evening of the 19th ultimo, and took him to the Yorkville Police Court, where he was released by Judge KELLY, who reprimanded the officer for making the arrest. The deposition further states that in Mr. DECKER's opinion Policeman CLEARY was under the influence of liquor at the time of the arrest. Messrs. JOHN B. BAKER, of No. 126 East Twenty-eighth-street; MARSHALL VOUGHT, of Twenty-seventh-street; JOSEPH ASHE, of No. 154 East Twenty-seventh-street; MARTIN L. PETTY, of No. 243 East Twenty-fourth-street, and THOMPSON DECKER, the lad who had been taken into custody, made oaths against the officer, and all deposed that at the time of the arrest he was manifestly under the influence of liquor. Capt. MONMOUTH B. WILSON, who took CLEARY's breath two hours subsequent to the arrest, detected the smell of liquor. The officer's statement is that a party of rude boys had congregated on the sidewalk near Mr. DECKER's stable and milk depot; that a lady and gentleman passing had remarked that it was a shame to suffer the boisterous youths to blockade the sidewalks on the Sabbath; that in obedience to Capt. WILSON's imperative order he attempted to disperse the gang; that young DECKER, who is a smart and spirited boy of 16, had stubbornly refused to move, saying that he was on his father's premises, and that he had, therefore, made the arrest. The Commissioners think that CLEARY has not cleared up the charge of semi-intoxication, and on this count they may require his resignation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An accusation against Patrolman JOSEPH B. DEAN, of the Seventh Precinct, was made by Mr. JOHN DEVINE, of No. 30 East Broadway, charging that between 1 and 2 o'clock on the morning of the 23d ultimo the officer made an unprovoked assault upon Mr. THOMAS DEVINE, father of the deponent, while that gentleman was standing at the threshold of his dwelling. Mr. DEVINE appeared to prosecute, but Policeman DEAN was nowhere to be seen, and President ACTON sent a telegram requiring his immediate attendance. Presently a reply was received from Capt. JAMESON, and Mr. ACTON informed Mr. DEVINE that DEAN had "beat both him and the board" by surrendering his badge and baton.... Mrs. ELIZABETH FITZSIMMONS, of No. 71 Avenue C, accused Policeman EDWARD COLLARD, of the Eleventh Precinct, of entering her house and aiding in taking out a trunk belonging to Miss LEWIS, a boarder, who at the time, according to the affidavit, owed Mrs. FITZSIMMONS three dollars. Mrs. F. not appearing to press the charge, the officer's statement was accepted. Miss LEWIS accosted him in the street, and informed him that Mrs. FITZSIMMONS had turned her out and threatened to burn her trunk, and she requested him to aid her in recovering her property. He took her to the station-house, and the officer in charge bade him ascertain the facts. He then accompanied Miss LEWIS to Mrs. FITZSIMMONS' house, and Mrs. F. interposed no objection to the removal of the trunk. Seeing Miss L. lifting her baggage unaided, he gallantly offered her a helping hand. Complaint dismissed....

Mrs. MARGARET HEALY, of No. 48 Centre-street, complained that between 5 and 6 o'clock on the morning of the 26th ult., Patrolman HUGH BROWN, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested her without cause, pulled her hair, and struck her in the face with his fist. Several witnesses accompanied Mrs. H. to Trial Chamber, but not one knew anything relevant to the case, and nobody was able to disprove the officer's statement that, there having been a fire at No. 48 Centre-street, the occupants had indulged in whisky, and Mrs. H. had dared him "take her before Capt. JOHNNY JOURDAN." He accepted the challenge, and when he attempted to arrest the woman she struck him in the face.

Mr. JOHN LOUGEED, of No. 102 Essex-street, preferred a complicated charge against Patrolman RICHARD JOHNSON, of the Tenth Precinct, reciting that between 11 and 12 o'clock on the night of the 26th ult., the officer entered his dwelling, and without cause arrested the deponent, who, after having been released by Justice SHANDLEY, gave JOHNSON $3 and he took him into a saloon opposite the Court-house, where, in violation of police law, he drank liquor, and that on the evening of the 27th, JOHNSON entered the deponent's back parlor and there tarried twenty minutes. Mr. LOUGEED failed to appear, and the officer, in explanation, said that Mrs. LOUGEED called him into the house to save her life, her husband, in a freak of jealousy, having threatened to murder her. Complaint dismissed.

Capt. ENOCH JACOBS, of the Forty-second Precinct, preferred complaint against Patrolman SYLVESTER ROGERS, alleging that on the day of the Otero funeral that officer had willfully disobeyed the order to attend the obsequies. The officer, who had been looking for a place outside the Police Department, had engaged to meet a man on that day who was to aid him, and he took the risks.

Sergt. CARPENTER accused Patrolman RICHARD KENNEHAN, of the Fifth Precinct, of talking fifteen minutes with a woman—a charge which might have cost the officer a day's fine if he had not been able to clear it up. He had heard a cry of murder in a house on his post, and he stood at the threshold of this house, listening, when the woman approached and spoke to him. When satisfied that his services were not required in the house he moved on. Mr. ACTON—"He has beaten you this time, Sergeant; but look out for the officers who talk to comely women."

LAW REPORTS.

The Gustaff Extradition Case.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborne.

In re. application of the Canadian Government for the extradition of George Gustaff, a fugitive from justice.—The prisoner is charged with having attempted to poison a certain bookseller in Toronto by giving him a mixture of ale, prussic acid, and chloroform. The testimony and depositions of several witnesses have been previously taken, and the substance thereof already given. In addition to this the evidence of George R. Prescott has been taken, who testified that he had resided in Toronto eight or nine months, was employed there as an assistant druggist; knew the prisoner; had known him six or eight months in Toronto, he went by the name of Dr. Gustaff, and would frequently come to the shop, purchase medicines and write prescriptions; had frequently seen him with Dr. Davis; the 3d of last October sold Gustaff one drachm of hydrocianic acid; he took it away in a small vial; Davis was with him at the time; the purchase was made early in the afternoon of that day; prior to that witness had frequently seen the prisoner, but had not seen him since until now; could not tell exactly how much of the acid would be necessary to prove fatal; in his judgment fifty drops would be sufficient; a drachm contained sixty drops.

Cross-examined—The acid was not furnished upon a prescription, but was given to Gustaff on his order; Davis paid for it; sometimes one would order medicines and the other come for them.

Re-direct—His attention was called to the circumstance two or three days afterwards by a constable; when witness remembered the sale at once; as far as he knew the prisoner's name was Dr. Gustaff.

The case was adjourned for further examination.

Embezzling Letters—Sentence.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Shipman.

Michael Hart, a porter in the Post-office, indicted for embezzling a letter, withdrew his plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by the Judge to be imprisoned at hard labor at Sing Sing for ten years—that being the lowest term of imprisonment allowed by the statute.

Bentham Fabian and Reynauld Chauncey, indicted for presenting false claims to the government, were arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

SANTA CLAUS TOO EARLY.

Mary Fisher, a domestic, on being charged with stealing a dress and some other ladies' wearing apparel belonging to her mistress, Dora Levi, said she didn't know as she was guilty. She left the house of her mistress with her trunk and nobody was more surprised than herself to find, when searched, the clothing of her mistress to be there.

Defendant's Counsel—Probably Santa Claus put it there. She don't know how it came there.

Court (to prisoner)—Is that so?

Prisoner—Ise nebber seed Sandy Claus; I'se don't know; may be he does. [Laughter.]

The counsel abandoned the case and the court examined and cross-examined the complainant, Dora, who testified that Mary was a domestic living with her; the dress and other articles were hung up in a bedroom, and without giving notice the prisoner left; she left without pay; did not wait to get it because she thought she had paid herself enough with the things she took; when the prisoner was arrested by the officer she wanted to know what was meant, and as soon as the property was found she gave a terrible "Oh!" and pretended to faint, but witness don't believe she did, although she fell in the officer's arms. A verdict of guilty was rendered and the prisoner was sent to the Penitentiary for two months.

PREMATURE IMMORALITY.

Frank Forrest, a woman of few blandishments, was convicted of stealing a shawl, the property of Harriet Tracey. Complainant said that she was not quite 18 years of age. At 15 she took furnished rooms in a house with prisoner in Prince-street. Before that when she was not quite 15, her father having died, rather than do the hard work that her mother did she became what she was now. Although an intelligent looking girl, her education seemed to have been greatly neglected. This wanton of 18 years had more confidence than the oldest street-walker. The associate that she accused of stealing from her was found guilty and sent to the penitentiary for one month.

ROBBERY FROM AN EXPRESS WAGON.

James Loftus, a boy about 12 years of age, was charged with stealing a trunk, the property of George W. Corwin. All that witness could testify to was the loss of his trunk, which he stated to be worth $20, but had goods in it worth twenty times that amount. He made a low valuation to get immediate possession of it. Officer James McAlister made the arrest. He said he saw the boy carry the trunk in a very suspicious manner, and arresting him, he admitted where he had stolen the trunk from. It was then easy to find Mr. Corwin, who identified it. Guilty. House of Refuge.

MINOR OFFENCES.

John C. Peterson stole one pound of cotton, worth forty cents, and was fined $30.... Axel Gardner stole a pair of shoes, worth $5, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two months.... For voting illegally in the Fourth Ward, Richard Williams, who plead guilty and intoxicated, was fined $50.... Henry Long, a three weeks' inhabitant of this continent, said he thought he was obliging a very mannerly gentleman when he went in and voted as he told him to vote; fined $50.... Dennis Keller pleaded drunkenness and was fined the same amount.... Alexander Murphy pleaded not guilty, and was tried. He could only prove that he took lodgings for which he did not pay, then registered himself, afterward voted without a legal or moral residence. A substantial residence was furnished him on the Island for two months.... The larceny of two pillows cost Mary Haley four months on the Island.... Christopher McGlynn, a coach painter, was invited in to have supper by two acquaintances. He made some excuse to go out, did not return, and the bill of $2 25 was presented to him. He hadn't a cent to pay it, consequently kicked up a muss. Detective Kelso arrested him, and angry at the way he had been treated by friends and police, he hit the officer. That special invitation cost Mr. McGlynn $5.... Wm. Mitchell, a boarding-house runner, was charged with stealing a pair of boots from the house of Richard Biss, a sailor's boarding-house keeper, about four months ago. The arrest was not made until Mitchell had served a summons on Biss for $150 relief-money in the capacity of unpaid dues for acting as boarding-house runner. Acquitted.... Charles and Madeline Voss, residing at No. 52 Barrow-street, were charged with a serious assault on Martha Manning, of the same street. The evidence was that Mr. Voss, who lives on the first floor was annoyed by a son of Manning shutting her blinds, and keeping her from work. A sister was sweeping off the sidewalk and urged him on to this mischief. Mr. Voss was sent for and when he came home and ascertained what had been done, rebuked the boy and in return was replied to in language unfit to repeat. He undertook to arrest the boy, when his sister hit him on the face with the dirty broom, and the mother then hit him with a stick which she tore from the stoop. She then ran to the Station-house and got a warrant for the arrest of Mr. and Mrs. Voss. Both were acquitted.... Timothy Smith was convicted of stealing three pounds of cotton from a bale on the dock. That cost Smith $25.

Decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 8.

By Judge Cardozo.

Wm. P. Whyte vs. Francis Morris et al.; I want to hear counsel as to the extent of the relief which plaintiff can have in this case; the plaintiff's attorney may give defendants' attorney two days' notice to appear before me on that point. Karaline Zulger vs. Emmanuel Zugler; divorce granted. The Father Matthew Total Abstinence Benefit Society vs. The Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks et al.; motion to continue injunction denied, and injunction vacated.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 9.

By Justice Leonard.

Jacob F. Bird vs. Anna R. Bird; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted; the custody of the children is awarded to the plaintiff.

Wills Admitted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The wills of the following-named persons have been admitted during the past week. None of them contain bequests of any interest to the public: John Woodhull, John Baker, M. S. Bandman, William Gurney, David T. Holenberg, Mary L. Hunt, Michael Gillen and George Killeen.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 10, 1865.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Hamilton *Times* of Monday evening says that early on Saturday evening last, when the American train crossed the Suspension Bridge, the customs officer and a conductor on the Great Western Railway made the discovery of a large invoice of revolvers and metallic cartridges, the latter articles being packed in carpet bags. It is intimated that several seizures of the same character have previously occurred within a few days, the facts regarding which, for some reason, have been withheld from the public, but in the present instance, the seizure was witnessed by a gentleman of Hamilton, whose statements are worthy of perfect reliance. The parties in whose possession the arms and ammunition were found were of suspicious appearance, and it was believed that the consignment was destined for Woodstock and London.

Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, has introduced a bill in Congress to revise the grade of General and to authorize the President to appoint a General "to be selected from among those officers in the military service of the United States most distinguished for courage, skill and ability, who, being commissioned as General, may be authorized, under the direction and during the pleasure of the President, to command the armies of the United States." The pay is to be one-half greater than that received by the Lieutenant-General; his aids are to have the rank and pay of colonels of cavalry, and when the office becomes vacant, the act creating it is to be no longer in force.

The Augusta *Transcript* says that the South Carolina Railroad is making steady progress toward completion. It is thought that the Augusta branch will be completed to Midway, 12 miles beyond Branchville, about the first of the coming month; and if no unusual obstacle present itself, the entire line will be open to Augusta on the 1st of February next, or perhaps sooner. The Savannah Railroad Company have contracted for the rebuilding of their bridges across the Edisto and Ashepoo and Congaree rivers, and this work will be pushed forward rapidly to completion.

Among the passengers by the *Hibernian*, from Liverpool, which arrived at Portland on Wednesday, were Lieut. E. A. Maffitt, son of Capt. Maffitt, of the pirate *Florida*, and Jefferson Davis Howell, a nephew of Jeff. Davis, who was with him when he was captured, but made his escape. The arrival of these persons was telegraphed to the War Department, and United States Marshal Clark received a dispatch from Secretary Stanton to arrest them, which was effected, just as the gentlemen were leaving town.

A dispatch from Des Moines states that Hon. Elijah Sells is said to be at work in the interest of Hon. James Harlan for the United States Senate. Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood is spoken of as likely to be a prominent candidate. The friends of Prof. Bousch, of Fayette University, are urging his fitness to be Mr. Harlan's successor. The military element in the Legislature is represented as favoring the claims of Gen. Fitz Henry Warren.

On the 8th inst., a meeting of the Presbyterian Churches of Kentucky was held at Louisville, in behalf of the State Board of Aid for Southern Pastors. From all quarters of the State reports come to the board that the Presbyterians are fully awakened to the importance of immediate action and liberal support is promised to carry out the measures of relief. At the close of the meeting a collection was taken up amounting to $4,000.

The Galveston *Bulletin*, of the 28th ult., has received information that on the 21st of November, about 1,200 troops of the Foreign Legion passed up the Rio Grande to Matamoras. With this reinforcement Mejia is perfectly safe in Matamoras. The Liberals are scattered in small parties. As long as they can get something to eat they will hang around the city in the mesquite thickets, but they can do little except in intercepting trade to the interior.

Hon. George B. Whipple, of Minnesota, has just returned from the Sandwich Islands, and says that the American residents there compare the recent planting of an English Bishopric on this coveted Pacific naval station with the forcible establishment of Maximilian in Mexico. Both efforts were made when our country was distracted with civil war, and our future prospects clouded.

On Tuesday night last some of the Yale College Freshmen, while on a spree, removed no less than two hundred gates from their hinges. Some of them they smashed to pieces themselves, and others they threw upon the railroad track. Not satisfied with this they destroyed other property, and might have done more damage still had they not been arrested by the police. Four or five of the offenders were committed for trial.

It is stated that Maj.-Gen. Foster, commanding the Department of Florida, will soon issue an order abolishing the Sub-Districts of Key West and West Florida, and adding to the District of Middle Florida their posts and garrisons, which is to be designated the "District of Middle, Western and Southwestern Florida," under the command of Brig.-Gen. John Newton. The Provost-Marshal's office is to be dispensed with.

Judge Paschal, of Texas, has issued an address to the people of the State, stating with great explicitness the conditions of readmission to the Union, including among them the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment. He presses the necessity of a judicious selection of their Congressional representation. Judge Paschal has lately visited Washington in conference with President Johnson.

The Savannah *Herald* of the 4th inst. states that Mr. G. B. Lamar, Sr., and G. B. Lamar, Jr., were arrested in Savannah on Saturday evening, in obedience to orders from Department Headquarters. The charge upon which these gentlemen were arrested is, the *Herald* learns, an attempt to bribe the United States Treasury Agents who have charge of the captured cotton.

The new Colt's Armory at Hartford will be of brick, and work will be commenced upon it as early in the Spring as possible. When completed it will again be the largest of its kind in the world. Its two sections and wings uniting, will form a structure sixty feet wide, five stories high, and twelve hundred and fifty feet long.

A bill has been introduced into the Alabama Senate, providing that in any case in any court where a freedman, free negro or mulatto is a party, no objection shall be allowed as to the competency of the witness because of color, provided that no freedman or free woman shall be examined in any case whatever, except upon the witness stand and in open court.

In the management of the cotton business in parts of Louisiana and Arkansas conflicts are arising between the civil authorities and the Treasury agents, Mr. Burbridge, the Treasury agent at New-Orleans, having instructed the agent at Monroe to disregard writs of sequestration and injunction issued by State courts.

Another frightful murder in the central part of this State, was perpetrated on Thanksgiving Day. Mr. and Mrs. Crandall, of Coontown, Otsego County, were the victims, one being shot, the other beaten to death. There was considerable money in the house but it was not found by the murderers.

James E. Murdock, the popular actor, fell in an apoplectic fit on Friday night, while playing in the "Stranger." It is expected that he will recover.

The Florida State Convention has appointed a delegation consisting of Hon. Thos. Baltzell, Hon. D. P. Hogue and Col. G. Traup Maxwell, to present to the President the earnest desire of the people of Florida for the release of Messrs. Yulee, Mallory and Allison.

In the case of the executors of the late A. D. Euson against the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad, the Supreme Court have awarded damages to the amount of $8,000 to each of the heirs. Mr. and Mrs. Euson were killed by a railroad accident in Berlin, Conn., in 1864.

The State Billiard Congress of Maryland, comprising delegates from every town and city throughout the State, will hold a tournament at the Front-street Theatre, Baltimore, commencing on the 11th inst., to continue four days. A large number of billiard celebrities are expected to be present.

On the 5th inst. the Legislature of Virginia, by an almost unanimous vote of both houses, passed a bill repealing the acts of the Legislature heretofore passed consenting to the transfer of Jefferson and Berkeley counties to the State of West Virginia.

A joint stock company was organized in St. Louis on the 1st inst., with a capital stock of $100,000, for the purpose of purchasing a plantation of seven thousand acres of land near Red River, for the purpose of raising cotton.

A company is about to be organized for the construction of a railroad direct from Syracuse to this city, through Sullivan County. A meeting for this purpose is called, to be held in New York on the 13th inst.

The Mayor of Louisville has been impeached, and is to be tried before the Board of Aldermen on the 11th inst. He had refused to sign an ordinance granting the right of way to a street railroad company, when the Council passed it over the veto.

Hon. Anson Burlingame, Minister to China, has received instructions from the State Department, and will soon return to his mission, with enlarged powers to procure increased commercial privileges with the Chinese Empire.

The Mayor elect of Mobile—Gen. Withers, of the rebel army—has been interdicted by the military authorities. He will not be allowed to enter on the duties of the office until he has been pardoned by the President.

The steamer *Montana* arrived at San Francisco on the 8th inst. She reports that she found the port of Valparaiso blockaded. She left there the United States war vessels *Wateree*, *St. Mary's* and *Mohegan*.

The vote for Governor of North Carolina stands Worth, 32,539; Holden, 25,809—majority for Worth, 6,730. The Legislature have voted to adjourn on the 18th inst.

On application of A. H. Garland, of Arkansas, the question of the constitutionality of the act of Congress, prescribing a test oath, will soon be brought before the Supreme Court.

On Friday night last the office of Roy & Co., at West Troy was entered, the two safes blown open, and $33,200 taken. No clue to the burglars has been discovered.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is to deliver an address on behalf of the American Freedmen's Commission, in the hall of the House of Representatives, on Wednesday next.

Gen. E. S. Bragg, late of the "Iron Brigade," and more recently a member of the military court in the famous Wirz case, has returned to Fond du Lac, Wis., and again opened his law-office.

An important case is now before the Supreme Court of the United States, involving the question of the effect of the President's pardon on forfeited rebel property.

Rev. John Gosman, of Kingston, N. Y., died at Saugerties on the 8th inst. He had been for thirty years the pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church in the former place.

A convention of the newspaper editors and proprietors of the Mississippi Valley is called to meet at Memphis on the 20th inst.

Resolutions have been introduced into the Virginia House of Delegates, requesting the President to pardon Mr. R. M. T. Hunter.

A contested will case of Waters *vs.* Waters, involving about $150,000, is now before the Anne Arundel County Court, Maryland.

The Louisiana Legislature has elected Randall Hunt and Judge Henry Boyer to the United States Senate.

The government has taken possession of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad below Corinth, for the transportation of cotton.

The safe of the Commissary at Columbus, Ky., was robbed of $4,000, on Friday.

It is reported that the widow of Stonewall Jackson is in a destitute condition.

LOCAL NEWS.

Serious charges and counter-charges of fraud and apostacy are afloat among the rival Fenian Senators, who are managing, or have recently managed the affairs of the brotherhood in this country, and a bitter and unrelenting warfare has been begun between the Fenian Cabinet and ten malcontent Senators. A Congress is to be called, to assemble in this city on the 2d of January next; but by that time, if the contending leaders do not patch up an armistice, the entire movement will have vanished into thin air. The Fenian Senate yesterday impeached and deposed President O'Mahoney, and elected W. R. Roberts to the Presidency.

Justice Leonard of the Supreme Court, yesterday granted judgment of divorce in the case of Jacob F. Bird against Anna R. Bird. The custody of the children is awarded to the husband. In the Court of Common Pleas, Judge Cardozo gave judgment of divorce in favor of Karalina Zugler against her husband, Emanuel Zugler. Mr. Justice Clerke, of the Supreme Court, on Friday granted decrees of divorce in three cases, viz.: Penelope Merkler against John Merkler, Jr.; Henrietta S. Jackson against Samuel Jackson, and Sophie K. Walter against Joseph S. Walter. The case of Mrs. C. Dockstader against her husband, Sanford J. Dockstader, has been sent back to the referee on the question of alimony. In the case of Sarah J. Owens against her husband Thomas Owens, for divorce, a reference has been ordered by Justice Clerke, to ascertain the amount which the wife should be allowed for alimony. The case of Annie Jacobi *vs.* Abraham Jacobi has been sent back to the referee for further evidence, by Justice Leonard.

Justice Dowling, yesterday, decided that Wm. C. Barney, Bentham Fabian and Capt. Reginald Chauncey, who stand charged with defrauding the revenue of about $40,000, could be held to await the action of the United States officials, and that he had full jurisdiction in the premises. The motion of defendants' counsel to discharge the prisoners was therefore denied. Subsequently Capt. Jourdan, of the Sixth Precinct, took the prisoners into custody on bench warrants, they having been indicted by the United States Court.

The Board of Brokers threw open for public inspection, yesterday, their fine new edifice in Broad, New and Wall streets. The ornate marble structure was visited by hundreds of our citizens, and was by everybody pronounced one of the finest buildings in the city. It cost about $600,000. It is fire-proof throughout, and has in its basement safes of enormous strength, which no burglar can by any human possibility ever penetrate.

Recorder Hoffman yesterday decided to release August Gunther, one of the parties implicated in the Lion Park murder, as no evidence exists to hold him as a principal. The Recorder has consented that Justice Dodge shall hold Gunther as a witness in $5,000 bail. Cooper, another witness in the case, has been released in $1,400 bail. No action has yet been taken by the Grand Jury.

Thomas C. Whitney and John Williams, captain and first mate of the ship *Southampton*, who were charged with cruel treatment to the sailors on board the vessel, were discharged by Commissioner Osborne yesterday, the charges against them not being sustained.

Hon. John F. Potter, United States Consul-General at Montreal, has been invited to address the St. Patrick's Society of that city at its coming celebration.

Business in Produce and Merchandise on Saturday was restricted, though prices generally favored buyers decidedly. Freights were quiet, with 555 vessels of all classes in port.

Information on Chili.

The special interests which for the moment attaches to Chili, in consequence of her complication with Spain, is excellently well met in our columns this morning. We print in full the very exhaustive, valuable and at the same time entertaining lecture of Señor Don Benj. Vicuña Mac Kenna, Special Agent of Chili in the United States, delivered before the Travelers' Club of this city on Saturday evening last. It leaves little or nothing to add on the geography, topography, climate, productions, finances and commerce of that active and intelligent republic, and gives information as to the causes of its quarrel with Spain. The facts bearing on American commerce with Chili will not flatter our pretensions of superior enterprise.

Progress and the Prophets of Modern Times.

The rapid development of the United States, its progress in commerce, in the arts both of war and peace, the spread of education, the increasing weight of its opinion in the councils of the nations, has attracted toward it more criticism and curiosity than have been directed to the institutions of any other nation. The judgment passed upon us, with few exceptions, has been that our territory was too vast to be managed, and that the day would arrive when the Union must fall asunder by reason of the weight of its component parts.

Macaulay, in a letter the authorship of which he never denied, was of this opinion. And the dictum was accepted without doubt or question.

To say that our war disproved this theory would be to utter a mere truism. That the majority of the people should fight for the Union and against the disintegration of their country was, however, a circumstance wholly unexpected by those who, having never lived under a republican form of government, did not understand how a republic may imply nationality, and how the power which in general rests with a class or an individual may be exercised wisely and bravely by a whole people. Such reasoners are now undeceived. They know that a republic may exercise all the concentrated force of a monarchy, and can pass through the most deadly perils with less danger than any other form of government on earth.

The historians who draw deductions from past human experiences, having now new facts before them, will probably form new theories. The vast area of a nation may, they will surmise, become its source of strength rather than of weakness. The agglomeration of populations called the United States may be strong, because they balance each other. The variety of industries and productions of our country may, instead of causing wide gaps in society, prove so many links by which society is bound together. A series of minor governments may form a series of props beneath, rather than drags upon, the political structure of the nation, and mutual jealousies and rancors which in neighboring independent countries produce constant irritation and strife, may become less probable where all sections are united under one general system. And the lesson may be deduced that where the people are the source of power, the abuse of power becomes, at least for any lengthened period, impossible.

And the inquiry may one day be more earnestly made by those who predicted our *disunion* and *downfall*, of whether, seeing that we possess in ourselves all the blessings of democracy, we have not also attained to a greater dignity than it is in the power of courts and aristocracies to bestow.

Prison Reform.

An investigation, highly important to the interests of the whole country, has been undertaken during the last year by the "New-York Prison Association." A competent committee has been appointed to visit all the important penal institutions—State-prisons, county jails, houses of correction, reform-schools and refuges in Canada and the Northern and Western States, the only States thus far unexamined being Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine and Rhode Island. Various series of printed questions have been prepared, bearing on all the branches of criminal administration; these have been placed in the hands of prominent citizens in each State, most familiar with the subject. The answers of these are being arranged and condensed, and, with the personal observations of the Commission, will form a volume of information as to the present condition of our prisons and jails, the principles of our penal management or mismanagement, and the point which prison-reform has reached in America, such as has never been hitherto accessible.

The truth is, this country, in penal reform as in public sanitary science, is far "behind the age." The condition of the county jails throughout the Union is a disgrace to our civilization and humanity. The county work-houses are even worse.

In these are crowded and massed together scores of men, women and children, in close, unventilated rooms; the filthy and depraved, the lunatic and idiot, with the sane and healthy and unfortunate, without classification or care, or discipline. If a good instance is needed of an American county work-house, our readers have only to visit some on the North River, at Poughkeepsie and some other towns, for instance. Some American Howard ought to go about among our county jails in the United States, and see and report how human beings can be treated. In the larger prisons there is no filth and little overcrowding, but there are no modern improvements or great measures of reform, such as have become familiar to European administrations.

The great evil in New-York State is the connection of prisons with politics. The Inspectors depend on parties, and as they go up and down they place or remove the "wardens." Now, a warden's office is like that, for instance, of a superintendent of a mine or factory. It demands good organizing talent, the faculty of command, a peculiar tact in management, and, above all, experience. What should we say, if one of our great manufactories or mines changed its superintendent every four years, as parties changed? Every thing would go to ruin. Continuance in office for a warden is just as important. His experience is an immensely important acquisition, and if he has the rare faculty of governing, he should be retained during good behavior. There is no more difficult service than that of managing men, and especially convicts. It is not to be obtained at call, when a new party comes in. We sincerely trust that next year, when the people are considering proposed amendments to the State Constitution, they will weigh seriously some proposition for taking the prisons out of the hands of political parties, and for making the wardens more permanent. Then the contract system, as pursued in New-York, has serious evils. The moral improvement of the prisoner becomes subordinate to the profit he will bring to the contractor, and the latter, who has no motive but selfish interest, becomes the master of the prison.

We do not here suggest any definite change in this matter, but the whole system needs a careful examination. The great evil, however, of the prison system of the United States is that it is simply and solely *punitive*, and not also reformatory.

Of course, the first and main consideration when a man is sentenced for a crime, is that he should be punished. He must be made to feel *the loss* of transgressing the laws of society. This, great reform system of European prisons—the Irish system—fully recognizes by keeping the convict for the first six or nine months in solitary confinement, with only drudging labor. But our system is satisfied with this. It punishes and degrades, and that is all it cares to do. It is indifferent whether it sends out its subject better or worse. It inflicts pain, and then thinks its duty at an end. As a consequence our prisons are full of "revolvers"—of men and women who are continually sentenced for short terms and then go out to commit their old crimes. This Commission report of one woman who had been committed *several hundred times!*

The true idea of punishment is not only to give pain but to reform; to make the convicts afterward better fitted for society. To effect this, there must be an element of *hope* mingled in the treatment, of moral discipline, of application of the moral motives of society. There should be classification also, and not as in the Chicago prisons, a mingling of all degrees of crime and all ages together. The conduct of the prisoner, his labor, his industry and sobriety ought to bear on his ultimate deliverance

He should be tried in self-control and a certain liberty be given him in advanced stages, to test his fitness for discharge. There should be constant moral and educational instruction, and no convict ought to be allowed to finish a two years' sentence without knowing how to read and write. The habit of short commitments for repeated offences should be given up, and when an offender is brought up for the fourth or fifth time, he, or she, should have a long sentence from the court, with the privilege of shortening it in a defined manner (by "marks") through industry, self-control and good conduct. We are sketching in these lines no ideal or theroetic system of some benevolent philosopher, but simply the great practical advance already tested in European prisons; the system originated by Capt. Maconochie twenty-five years ago, and reapplied in Ireland during the last ten years by Sir Walter Crofton, and others; a system which has already reduced sensibly the crime of Ireland. It is the system of hope and labor and self-control, in place of the system of mere pain and degradation and penalty. We see not why States like New-York and Massachusetts, which lead the nation in so many matters, should not also present the most modern improvements in their prison systems, and show to the world what humanity and wise administration can do with the neglected class of convicts.

Reform in England—The General Apathy.

It is usual in calculating the chances of success among political parties in England to assume as a matter of course that there are certain great questions upon which the public mind there is agitated in an extreme degree, and in relation to which the formation and fall of cabinets and ministers become of great importance. We believe that there is, in this country at least, much misapprehension upon this matter. And we are further disposed to affirm that upon no leading English political idea is there so little known, or so little well-informed consideration bestowed, as upon that of what is termed Reform.

The extension of the suffrage is, of course, the means by which a party in England hope to attain to a variety of improvements in the administration of public affairs. This extension has, however, been a debated question over so many years, and the action of those political leaders in Parliament who have taken it under their care has been so hesitating and dilatory, that there would not appear to be any great urgency in the case. When Earl, then Lord John, Russell introduced his first reform motion in the House of Commons, in December, 1819, the corruptions of the electoral system were glaring and scandalous, yet the great body of the English public were not sufficiently aroused to compel the passage of the Reform Bill until twelve years had elapsed; and the further progress of the agitation has been without decided additional success ever since. The young and earnest member of the Opposition has grown old in office, and the enthusiasm of his early political life has degenerated into the quasi conservatism of the Cabinet. The task of reform is, in fact, virtually relinquished to younger hands. Earl Russell will, we are persuaded, never even try to accomplish its fulfillment.

As with Earl Russell so has it been with others, and there are numberless English politicians who, once eager to advocate even universal suffrage, now look upon the opinions of their youth as so many sins long since repented of and not to be named. The inference naturally forces itself upon us that the mass of the unrepresented classes in England are more careless upon the subject of their political rights than most of us have been inclined to believe.

The history of agitated periods in modern English society is not, we think, that of popular desire for particular changes in the representative system, or its extension, but of influences which belong to the category of political economy rather than of politics pure and simple as the term is generally understood. The labor question in England has been and is one of these influences, and perhaps the most controlling. The relations of employer and employed, of capital and labor, involve great pressure upon the laboring class—a pressure outside of any possible scheme of Parliamentary reform. No legislation can affect the overcrowding of a population wherein the value of a man is forced down, by the competition of other men, to the lowest possible standard. The narrowness of territory in the British isles will always preclude any sufficient production of food. Dependent, moreover, for much of her supplies and staples upon other countries, England is also dependent upon them for the measure of employment for the large class who live by manufactures. The factories of Leeds and Manchester are opened or closed in obedience to the state of supply and demand abroad, and this is a fact so well understood by workingmen of the present day that the mere acquisition of a vote sinks into insignificance when compared with the life-and-death question ever before them. The factory workers used to think much more of politics than they do now. If the American war had happened during the agitation for the Reform Bill, there would probably have been terrible times for England. But now the loss of the cotton supply suggested no outrage, nor even demand for representation, for an evil beyond the power of Parliament to abate was recognized and acquiesced in with patience. Of all others, Lord Palmerston best understood the public mind of his country upon this subject. More clearly, perhaps, than any modern statesman he saw with how little real earnestness that mind was directed toward the abstract question of parliamentary reform. He knew exactly how far he *must* go in that direction, and not a step further did he go. Certainly, the people must have reform—some day; of course a man has a right to be represented—in the abstract. And "how *not* to do it" was the endeavor of a man who knew that if the harvests were good, or even if they were not very bad, the people were content to rub along as did their fathers before them. If the Premier had felt certain that the franchise was earnestly longed for by the unrepresented majority, and that the day of its extension could not be postponed, there would have been a speech from the Treasury benches which would have astonished his party as much as the speech of Sir Robert Peel did the country when he executed his famous change of base upon the Corn Law question.

The death of Lord Palmerston leaves the conduct of public affairs in England to new hands. Earl Russell will be content that it shall be so. His record is nearly written, and though the head of the Cabinet, he will not be its leader. But there are other men who will talk of reform, and who have reputations to make or extend. Of these Mr. Gladstone is among the foremost. Noted as a clever financier, a brilliant speaker, a fine scholar and a popular man, he was not especially the favorite of the unrepresented before he made his great reform speech some months ago. It made him popular in some quarters, it created enemies in others. But there were those who judged that speech no less cynically than they had judged the speeches of older professed reformers. He himself seemed to think he had been perhaps indiscreet, for he qualified it somewhat afterward, and his attitude now is far less uncompromising than it was then. Whether, as with many others, his appeals to the popular ear will become still more softened by time and office remains to be seen. But, whether or no, the question of English parliamentary reform is too good an opposition stock in trade to be settled these many years; the practical difficulties under which the working classes labor are more pressing than any connected with their political disability; Cabinet Ministers will never advance one step further toward reform than they are sternly forced by the public will, and that reform has not yet been more nearly approached since the death of the popular Premier.

In addition to the tendencies to which we have referred, there is another which must not be overlooked. As there is a Reform party in the Houses of Parliament, and in the country, which is, to say the least, undemonstrative, there is a very strong and earnest party which fears in an extension of the franchise the utmost danger to society. This latter party includes almost all the wealth and social influence of the country. With us this influence is not so much felt, for we have not the glitter of royalty nor the prestige of an aristocratic system to amuse us on the one hand, nor the pressure of competition which by its superabundance lowers the character and power of labor on the other. We have the liberty of thought and feeling which in England is less common. The masses there have their opinions moulded for them in a manner that with us would be impossible. And when the poor man in England is assured that he would not be aided by representation, he is apt to believe that there may be truth in the dictum. At all events, he acquiesces in the doctrine of letting well alone—precisely the doctrine of one who enjoys the sweets of office, to the exclusion of another who calls aloud for change. Of course, the example of our war, and of the way a republic can live, will not be lost. But in a vast number of instances the British artisan, knowing that if he were a voter he would perhaps be no better fed and clothed than before, has sought, and will seek, that independence and prosperity which he knows are most truly attainable on this side of the Atlantic.

Illustrious Exiles.

A New-York morning organ of the late Confederacy has an article deploring the rapid emigration from the South to foreign lands of those "hapless, but high-spirited" citizens who, "having fought bravely and honorably" in the late rebellion, now find it impossible to bear the "burdens" imposed upon them by the tyrannical power they failed to overthrow. In this imposing category are specified such heroes as Price, Maury, Magruder, Govs. Harris and Allen, and others of that familiar stripe.

It is argued, first, that Mexico and Brazil are reaping the benefits of our sad depletion, and that it is a burning shame that the "best citizens of the South" should be driven forth to aggrandize and glorify these foreign lands, merely to "make room for half savage negroes, and to gratify the devilish hatred and insane fanaticism of the abolitionists." And finally, the American people are reminded of the transcendent "arms and genius of these very exiles," and significantly warned of the coming time, when having thereby strengthened the foundations of Maximilian's throne and Empire, these Coriolanuses shall return,

> "Leading a power 'gainst Rome;
> Vowing revenge as spacious as between
> The oldest and the youngest thing."

To all which we feel constrained to reply: first, that the voluntary exile, in numbers ever so great, of men, however eminent their abilities, who are incapable of appreciating the principles of universal liberty, of democratic equality before the law, and of the right of the majority to rule, which are the glory and the strength of the Republic, is not a loss, but a gain to it. They become the hirelings of a usurping despotism rather than submit to the equitable rule of their peers in a government of the people, because their *hearts* are in the Empire and not in the Republic; or because they hold all political principles subservient to their personal ambition. Let them go to their own place; their country is the purer and the stronger for their absence.

As to the threatened retribution, we must e'en abide it. That the men who compassed heaven and earth to array the mightiest Powers of Europe against the world's only hope of liberty, the American Republic, are quite capable of fighting under the orders of a despot against the free flag of their native country, we are compelled to believe. For the rest, we must be content with hoping, that as their public record has not been like that of the great exiled Aristocrat of Rome, so the power of their names and the prowess of their arms may prove less than his. We are strongly impressed that the best fighters among the Confederates have turned out to be the most cheerfully acquiescent in the re-established rule of the United States Government. Certainly such names as are cited in the article alluded to—Daddy Price, Jackdaw Maury, King Harris, Magruder, &c., &c.—are not associated with "the fluttering dovecotes of Corioli," whatever may be said of their performances among the hen-coops of the Unionists.

Recorder Hofman's Successor.

The vacancy caused by the election of Judge Hoffman to the Mayoralty is to be filled by appointment of the Board of Supervisors. Upon them devolves the responsibily of selecting a man for this office whose character shall guarantee such an administration of justice in the chief criminal court of our city as to secure to us safety for life and property against the hordes of thieves and rowdies that infest the community. The increase of crime in the metropolis is fearful, but not extraordinary. It is the natural concomitant of our growth and increase in population and wealth. It is an inevitable evil, yet one which can be checked and kept within bounds by prompt and vigorous measures in the arrest and conviction of criminals.

We are indebted more than we think to the repute in which a criminal Judge is held among the fraternity of thieves themselves. If among them he obtains a character for laxity in the administration of justice, leniency in punishing crime, accessibility to corrupt influences, stupidity or ignorance in his profession, they allow themselves a greater license, become bolder in their practices, and invite their associates in adjoining cities to join them here, where the chances of escape are greater. On the contrary, where the Judge has with these banditti a reputation for dealing out prompt justice undefiled, a knowledge of his duties and a judicious severity, they operate with caution, or seek some safer and easier field. We hope the Board of Supervisors will be guarded solely by the fitness of the man in making a selection from the many candidates seeking the position. Two gentlemen already mentioned as possible appointees seem to be eminently qualified to take Judge Hoffman's place. One of them, Hon. William F. Allen, is an Ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of this State, a first-class lawyer, and a man held in most honorable repute. The other, Mr. Henry Vandervoort, has been for thirty-three years an honest and faithful servant to the public. For a quarter of a century he has filled the responsible office of Clerk of the Court of General Sessions. It has been said of him by a Justice of the Supreme Court that he was the best criminal lawyer in the State, and he is known to a large portion of the community as an urbane and polished gentleman. Either of these candidates would make a good Recorder, and we certainly hope that the selection will be made from the class of high-toned lawyers to which they belong.

EUROPEAN SOCIAL REFORMS.

Effects of Sanitary Arrangements in English Cities.

It is exceedingly important to demonstrate to the people at this time that sanitary arrangements are a *science*—that they produce exact effects on the average of life and of mortality. It is well known now that the great majority of the customary diseases which afflict cities and towns are *preventable*. Scarlatina, measles, diphtheria, small-pox, typhoid, and to a certain degree cholera, are classed as "preventable diseases." Good sanitary provisions will keep them off—or at least to a very great extent. So true is this, that in an English city, if the "Medical Officer of Health" hears of an unusual death-rate in a given quarter, he does not sit down and accept it as a "mysterious dispensation." He knows it is connected with causes, just as exactly as the wet in his cellar is connected with the drainage of the neighboring ground. He sends is inspector to investigate. This officer (a competent physician) discovers that the additional deaths beyond the known average are from "preventable diseases;" diphtheria here and scarlatina there, and so on. He tracks the cases; he finds how the sick lived, and what was the condition of the houses and neighborhood; he *noses* about through the sickly districts. He discovers under the diphtheria an unventilated sewer, sending its foul gases through the water-pipes into the house; with the typhoid he finds too many people in a room or too much filth; along with the scarlatina he picks out an open cess-pool; with intermittent fever or consumption he developes bad drainage; beneath cholera he uncovers a pig-stye or a heap of garbage. To his mind, dirt and smells, undrained land and open privies, nuisances and foul gases, are merely other forms of sore throat and headache, fever and chills, diarrhea and cholera, typhoid and consumption. He reports accordingly.

The officer of health at once sets to work improving. He calls together the citizens. He induces them to clean and drain and pave, to bring pure water, and do away with cess-pools, to forbid overcrowding and enforce white-washing and cleansing.

A few years of this produces an exact effect. The death-rate is lowered: ten or twelve or twenty in a thousand are saved; human life is lengthened; sickness to a great degree, flees away, and sanitary science shows its triumph.

This is precisely what we are trying to do for New-York in the *Health Bill*. If it succeeds, it will be the greatest benefaction ever conferred on the city. If the death-rate be reduced, even only one-half of what it has been reduced in English cities, by similar reforms, say ten in a thousand annually, there is a saving of 5,000 lives in the 500,000 people who live in our tenement houses, for one year! We may all well be in earnest for such a measure.

But to one instance in English cities. Croydon* (a small town near London) is a marked example of the effects of sanitary provisions. In a report of the Health of Towns Association of 1849, this town is spoken of as "the worst district in the country in a sanitary point of view, with no sewers at all," and drainage very defective; "stagnant ditches many feet wide, charged with decaying animal and vegetable matter, cause epidemics," &c., &c. Small-pox, diarrhea and fever were rife there. The causes of these diseases were distinctly stated in a public report to be: First, the entire absence of proper drainage; second, the filthy condition of the courts and yards; third, the equally filthy condition of several ponds in the centre of the town, with open cess-pools on their banks, being also receptacles for all the dead dogs and cats of the district, and into which the principal street drains discharged themselves; also, fourth, the presence of an open water-course, running through the Old Town, receiving in its course the contents of cess-pools and drains—the sewage of the town, and the refuse of the slaughter-houses.

The population in 1848 was 19,380, contained in 3,060 houses, showing a mortality of 544, including 173 cases of epidemic or preventable disease; the death-rate was 28.16 per 1,000.

An immense amount of symodic disease was formed there. The deaths from fever between 1840-45 were 4.6 per cent., while all preventable diseases amounted to 20 per cent. Between 1845 and 1850, the deaths from fever were 7.6 per cent., preventable diseases causing one death in every three.

It is the careful estimate of statisticians, that 16 or 17 is the normal death-rate in England, supposing all preventable diseases removed from the calculation. It appears from this that in Croydon, some 12 persons in every 1,000, or 263 per annum, were sacrificed by bad sanitary arrangements.

Now sanitary improvements were introduced. They consisted in bringing in a supply of pure water—now afforded to 3,500 houses; in removing filthy water-courses; in reducing the water-line of the district some 7 feet, by the taking away of a mill-dam and in draining and in filling up foul ponds. Nearly 2,600 cesspools were destroyed, and a general system of drainage introduced.

The slaughter-houses of the town also were placed under inspection, and the courts and yards cleaned. These various operations were not fairly carried out till 1853.

The mistake was made for a time of not properly ventilating the sewers. The foul gases of the drains escaped into the houses (as they so often do in New-York) and brought fever and disease with them. Then public ventilating shafts were made, but these were not sufficient. At length private ventilators were constructed, connecting with the highest point of the sewer, just below the trap, which were successful. It should be remembered in this connection that sewer-gases will pass through water, and more especially if it be warm and under pressure, as very often is the experience in New-York houses, where the gases come up apparently through the water-pipes.

The following was the effect on the death-rate of these various improvements:

Year.	Death-rate.	Year.	Death-rate.
1853	28.57	1857	15.94
1854	24.52	1858	18.75
1855	19.75	1859 (1st quarter)	15.33
1856	16.70		

The population had increased some 9,000 (to 28,170) since 1848, and deaths had fallen off 109. (whole number 437.)

Thus it will seen that our average of 12 per 1,000 had been saved annually, or in one year, 342 persons, by these modern improvements. The character of the diseases, too, had changed. The "preventable maladies," such as scarlatina, measles, typhoid, &c., had flown away comparatively. The deaths from fever dropped to less than one-seventh of their former number, (from 7.6 per cent. to 02 in 1857.) In the first half of 1858, there was *not a single case of fever* in any of the medical reports for the town.

The increase of death-rate in 1858 (to 18.75) at once excited the anxiety of the sanitarians, and showed that something was wrong in their arrangements.

Eleven cases of fever and nine of scarlatina appeared in the fourth quarter of the year, and in places where they were not expected.

On investigation, it was discovered that they arose from want of means of flushing the drains in that part of the town. The Local Board of Health adopted Mr. Simons' statement, "That if sanitary improvement means anything, it means that epidemic disease shall make its difference in favor of the improved locality; that however much fever may elsewhere rage, yet here, where preventive medicine has done its work, the hurtful influence shall become comparatively inoperative." They apparently succeeded in eradicating these poisonous diseases, and the year 1859 showed Croydon again free from fever.

It is pronounced now to be the "healthiest town in England." In the midst of diphtheria this town escaped. This is its record:

	Av. of ten years.	1859.
Town districts of England	26.48	26.09
Country districts of England	22.18	23.54
All England	24.55	25.12
Croydon, five years before and five since new improvements	23.01	15.33

New-York, Monday, Nov. 13, 1865. C. L. B.

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* The History of Sanitary Progress in Croydon. By Alfred Carpenter, M. D.; Croydon, 1859.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Saturday, Nov. 9.

THE STATUS OF PARDONED REBELS.

The Supreme Court of the United States now has before it the following case:—The United States, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Leroy M. Wiley. It involves this question, "Does the President's pardon remit the sentence of forfeiture of rebel property and reinstate the rebel in all his rights thereto?" This was a motion of Leroy M. Wiley, defendant in error and appellee, to dismiss the writ of error and appeal of the United States, on the ground that the President's pardon, and the acceptance and compliance with the terms thereof by the defendant, dicharged and remitted the forfeiture for which sentence of condemnation was pronounced in the District Court, by pardoning the acts by which alone, if at all, that forfeiture was incurred. The cause originated in an information filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District thereof, and one Charles Gould, named as the informer, under the acts of Congress of 1861 and 1862, commonly known as the Confiscation Acts, for the confiscation and forfeiture of seventeen hundred and fifty-six shares of the capital stock of the Great Western Railroad Company of 1859, and of upward of $50,000 due on coupons of bonds of the same corporation, as the property of the defendant, on the two-fold ground alleged in the information—first, of alleged use of property by Mr. Wiley in aid of the rebellion, under the act of 1861; and, second, of alleged treasonable acts of Mr. Wiley, under the act of 1862. The motion to dismiss this cause was announced by Mr. Laroque, in its support.

THE TEST OATH.

It is understood that the constitutionality of the act of Congress prescribing the test oath is now before the Supreme Court, on the application of A. H. Garland, of Arkansas. The whole question will be presented on Friday next.

VACANCIES IN THE ARMY.

Members of Congress are already overwhelmed with letters and personal applications from parties who wish to be nominated to the War Department for positions in the army, a recent order having been issued for the filling of vacancies in the regular service by an equal appointment among the States—one First or one Second Lieutenant to be appointed from each Congressional District.

PARDONS GRANTED.

The only pardons granted to-day were those to a few Texans. The State Department is still besieged, however, by those who have heretofore received the Executive clemency, and who are now over anxious to receive their respective papers.

WHITE HOUSE VISITORS.

There was quite a crowd of visitors at the White House to-day, including several members of Congress. The Representatives from Ohio and Kentucky were among those who were admitted to an interview with the President.

RECOVERING.

Dr. Menaffy, Reading Clerk of the House of Representatives, who has been seriously ill with pneumonia, is gradually recovering.

THE SOUTHERN MEMBERS.

The Southern members elect to Congress are still here, but some of them believing that it will be a long time before they are admitted, contemplate returning home and remaining there until the door is opened to receive them.

SNOW STORM.

The snow storm of to-day has been succeeded by rain.

Explosion of a Steam Boiler—Two Persons Killed—Three Others Scalded.

Boston, Saturday, Dec. 9.

An upright steam boiler, connected with Dolliver & Sleeper's marine railway, in East Boston, exploded yesterday afternoon, demolishing the engine-house and killing John Anderson, the engineer, and a little boy named Campbell. Three other persons were scalded and otherwise injured, not seriously.

Death of Rev. Dr. John Gosman.

Kingston, N. Y., Saturday, Dec. 9.

Rev. Dr. John Gosman, who for thirty years was pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church of this city, died last night at Saugerties. His funeral will take place on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., in this city.

The total number of students in Harvard University is 927, of which 414 are under-graduates.

LITERARY.

NEUMANN'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

GESCHICHTE DER VEREINIGTEN STAATEN VON AMERIKA. Von Karl Friedrich Neumann. Berlin, 1863. New-York: Westermann & Co.

It is matter for surprise that American history and American institutions are so little understood on the other side of the Atlantic. In the nature of things, Europeans should be able to take a more impartial and comprehensive view of our national position and peculiarities than we ourselves. The reasons why this has hitherto not been the case are not creditable to the insight, the industry nor the sympathies of foreign scholars. English writers have been blinded by their prejudices; while those Continental historians who were competent to the task have failed to perceive its great political and moral importance, and those who rightly esteemed the republic, and would fain have done it justice, were too active in the reformatory movements of their own times and countries to pause for the contemplation of distant lands, or to paint with patient hand a picture of the past. The keen but kindly criticisms of De Tocqueville bear witness to what the right man might have achieved as a historian of the United States. But the fortunate coincidence of capacity, will and opportunity did not take place. Perhaps, too, the right time had not yet come. The outbreak and suppression of a gigantic rebellion throw a light upon our interior life, and furnish a climax to our national career for which the chronicler could have found no substitute. At all events, a perusal of Dr. Neumann's book satisfies us that the world has lost nothing by waiting.

Dr. Carl Friedrich Neumann, late Professor at the University of Munich, is beyond question the man in all Europe best qualified to write on American history. His being a German is of itself a qualification, since to his nationality he doubtless owes that patient industry, that thorough learning, and that recognition of Germanic—or, as we say, Anglo-Saxon—tendencies and principles, which shine from every page of this work. A Frenchman might write a good American history, but it would be in spite of his birth, not because of it; for a Frenchman would naturally be unjust to England, and consequently to English characteristics in us. The Germans, on the other hand, are sufficiently like us to understand, and sufficiently unlike to judge us. But Dr. Neumann is also a democrat and a self-made man. He owes less than any other savan whom we know to the aid or patronage of government. He never remained long in the favor of princes. Whatever he has obtained of reputation or honor has been fairly won by his commanding abilities, and in spite of the hostility excited by his independent spirit. His warmest sympathies have always been with the American people, and his friendship for us has been as enlightened and appreciative as it was warm and sincere. His house in Munich was the constant resort of Americans before the war; but its doors were closed to rebel sympathizers as soon as the issue had been clearly made. Of his open hospitality and the genial welcome extended to our countrymen by his charming and intelligent family, we will not speak here. Hundreds of Americans can bear witness that they found in a strange land beauty and refinement, inspired with cordial and unaffected kindness, within the circle of this German household.

Thus much for the man—concerning whom the reader will find more information in the Leipsig *Conversationslexikon*, and a biographical notice by Mr. Tenbroeck, late Consul at Munich, which was published a year ago in the *Continental Magazine*.

The book before us is worthy of the learning, keen perception and exalted enthusiasm of its author. By no means a mere reprint or compilation, it is in all respects for the foreign reader, and in many for the American, the best history of this country that has yet been written. The following extract from the introduction gives promise of a thoroughness which is not belied by the body of the work:

> "A noted French author desired, toward the end of the revolution in America, to write the history of the United States. John Adams, being applied to for trustworthy information, declared that such a work could not yet be satisfactorily executed. Without accurate knowledge of colonial relations, it would scarcely be possible to comprehend the events which followed them. Before attempting his task, the historian must seek to acquire and carefully examine all royal patents, the instructions given to the Governors, the codes of the different colonies, the proceedings of their Legislatures, and the secret papers in the English archives, as well as many pamphlets and books which had appeared from time to time, and copies of which were exceedingly rare. * * *
>
> Thomas Jefferson went still further. According to him, the history of the American Revolution could be written at best only in relation to its superficial occurrences. Congress deliberated and adopted its measures with closed doors, and no one (said Jefferson) had kept a journal of their proceedings. *
>
> Since the times of Adams and Jefferson all these conditions have mightily altered, and taken a form much more favorable to the historian. The materials for the interior as well as the exterior history of the colonies and the United States have come to light from various sources in such masses, that we are scarcely left in the dark concerning any significant occurrence or its causes. The secret journals of all congresses, the proceedings of all conventions; careful memoranda by members of these bodies; the correspondence of Presidents and Cabinet Ministers with diplomatic agents, and the secret reports of the latter; the private letters of all prominent personages; the State papers, published in voluminous collections, mainly from the originals in the archives; various official reports and transactions, brochures and occasional memorials—all these and other documents have been published in comprehensive works, such as the American Archives and the compilations of Peter Force, Jared Sparks, Hazard, Gales & Seaton, Niles, &c., and not seldom at the public cost. To these must be added the collected works and correspondence of Washington, Franklin, John Adams, Jefferson, Clay, Webster, Calhoun,—and detailed histories of the several States; then the patents, the laws and transactions of the Legislatures, published by the Historical Societies—of which every State, and here and there even a single town possesses one. There are biographies of all eminent Americans, and papers relating to America from the secret archives of European States. Even the newspapers of an earlier day have been reprinted. All these publications are easy to be obtained at comparatively cheap prices; many of them even, have been and are presented to the larger European libraries. The springs of information now flow in such fullness, especially for those who are fortunate enough to avail themselves of the extremely liberal administration of the Royal Libraries of Munich and Berlin, that it is hardly possible to master them all—to draw from them a history for general use. Besides this, American literature rejoices in the possession of historical treatises concerning certain periods of time, which leave little to be desired in respect of careful investigation, polished form, and philosophic spirit. I need only mention Grahame, Bancroft and Benton. A complete history of the United States, however, from the Colonial times down to the present day, which could satisfy the scholar and the educated reader, accompanied with careful reference to sources of information, exists neither in America nor in any literature of Europe."

This is the task to which Dr. Neumann set himself, ten years ago; and the results of his labors are embodied in two octavos before us, to be followed next year by a third and concluding volume, bringing the history down to the outbreak of the rebellion. Our curiosity was at first excited to know how the history of the country could be condensed into so small a compass. We find the secret to be this: Dr. Neumann has given but little space to the stories of battles and campaigns, and treated with elaborate care the history of the developement of laws and institutions, the strategy of parties, the character of leading men, and the effect of all these elements upon the domestic and foreign policy of the country.

This masterly conciseness renders it difficult for us to select portions of the work for illustration. We shall only attempt to point out some of its excellencies and to give a general idea of its plan.

The first book treats of the foundation of the colonies and their constitutions. This subject is handled in such a way as to throw much light on the subsequent growth of our democratic polity, and the hidden sources of many differences in the character and institutions of American States are revealed with surprising accuracy and fairness. How just is the following:

> "The American, especially the New-Englander, loves unbounded activity and bodily exertion. Witness the many keen, sharp faces and tall, lean figures. He seems to lack the desire for idle pleasure; each moment he wagers his life, without ever winning it. The American loves to measure himself in debate. Without fear he approaches all—the Priest at the altar and the Prince on the throne. All problems of the human spirit receive from him comprehensive discussion and bold decision. His living force, his strivings after independence, know no limit. Hence the immeasurable progress, the exaggerations and frequent reactions, the so-called crises and panics in commercial as in political life. Europeans, in consequence of their history and of a thousand limitations of circumstance, are very different in all these respects. The Anglo-Saxons, and among them preëminently the New-Englanders, overrun all America; they sail all seas and climb all mountains. We find them at the Ganges, in the Windhya, at the Amazon, and in the Andes. They are the gold-diggers of California and of British Columbia; they are spreading the Scriptures in China and Japan. They are covering all the countries between the Atlantic and Pacific with railroads and telegraphs; they build ships for the Sultan, and locomotives for the Czar; they invent impregnable iron-clads, and at the same time they manufacture guns that will annihilate them. * * * In a word, the Americans are a tireless people, constantly attempting new and gigantic enterprises; and this is the secret of their influence, which has been extraordinary throughout the world, and will be greater yet in times to come."

The Second Book, which treats of the prologue to the Revolution, and of the Declaration of Independence, and the Third Book, which briefly and vividly describes the war itself and the interior history of the final treaties of peace, are both accurate and picturesque. The ordinary elements of romance, which our own historians are accustomed to elaborate in glowing episodes, are here neglected. Thomas Paine's pamphlet, *The Rights of Man*, figures more conspicuously than Warren on Bunker Hill or Putnam at Horseneck; and the tragic fate of Major Andre is summed up as follows: "He was condemned as a spy, and promptly hanged." At the close of the same chapter, the historian administers a correction to sentimentalism, which might be profitably considered by the present admirers and trumpeters of Jeb. Stuart, Mosby, and other rebel heroes.

> "Many American authors describe the treason of Arnold with minuteness, and bestow upon the fate of Andre extraordinary sympathy—an unhealthy and thoughtless romanticism, which is only too common in the case of men who have sacrificed themselves for tyranny. Our sympathy belongs only to those who, for the good of their people and of all mankind have wrought and suffered."

The Fourth Book considers the literature, theology, civilization and political growth of the Revolutionary period, and the formation of the Federal Union with the gradual development of a national character. We cannot forbear to translate a few sentences which bear upon our peculiar federal organization:

> Some celebrated men, especially the theoretical philosophers and democratic statesmen of France, found much to blame in the constitutions of the several States and in the articles of Confederation. These appeared to Turgot and Mirabeau too aristocratic—a slavish imitation of English traditions. * * Instead of fusing all Americans into a great, homogeneous commonwealth, represented by a single assembly of executive, legislative and judicial powers, the nation had established a confederacy of different States, with many conflicting laws and institutions, with diverse manners and customs. * * * Against these and other representations John Adams wrote an elaborate but ill-arranged and superficial work, in which the democracies, confederations and other governmental forms of ancient and modern times are historically discussed. It was hardly necessary, Adams could have left to the future the refutation of these theories of French centralization, French freedom and equality. The institutions of England and America have been proved, and find extension everywhere, as knowledge and civilization advance upon earth. The political edifices of the French are card-houses, which tumble down at the first firm kick of a despot. And the people en masse, seem, as frequent experience has shown, to rejoice like other children in the destruction.

The fifth book treats of the administrations of Washington and Adams, and closes the first volume. The character of Washington is justly appreciated. "These and other honors," says the historian, "were due, not merely to his exalted position and his grand achievements, but especially to his spotless virtue, that sought evermore to compass, by the purest means, the noblest ends."

In this first volume, and indeed throughout the work, a remarkable feature is the biographical notices of individuals. Complete portraits are boldly sketched in few words. Even a well chosen epithet or adjective often lights up like a torch the character of some actor in the story. The "ambitious and passionate" John Adams; the "sharp-witted and benevolent physician" Benjamin Rush; the "majestic Washington, whose fiery soul was reined in by his clear intellect;" the "high-hearted" Patrick Henry. Franklin, with his "annihilating humor," stand before us, more clearly individualized than in many extended and ambitious biographies.

The second volume contains, in five books, the history of the administrations of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Quincy Adams, and Andrew Jackson—the days of the giants. There are two prefaces, from the first of which—an eloquent dedication addressed to Abraham Lincoln—we learn that our late lamented President received with pleasure a copy of the first volume of this history, and personally wrote to the author a letter of thanks, "which is preserved in my family as a precious treasure." The second preface was added after Mr. Lincoln's death, and contains, among many eloquent and vigorous paragraphs, the following:

> Europeans may perhaps find it strange that the very foremost men of the Republic have come not seldom from the laboring classes. Aside from institutions founded on freedom and publicity, by which life itself develops the man more thoroughly than all our educational establishments, all our gymnasia, and universities, the reason for this fact may lie in other American relations, and in the peculiar character of the American workman. In the land of so many new discoveries and industrial conditions, there is no distinctive laboring class, no irreconcilable opposition between capital and labor. Work is sufficiently remunerative to enable the industrious man to accumulate in a short time a moderate competence. There is in the New World no such division of labor as in our own, or still more, in the English factory system. Under such a *regime*, all mental faculties suffer, and men are blunted, degraded to mere machines. The American workman, on the other hand, tries his hand now at this, now at that; gradually he becomes a universal expert; he understands something of all things. His mind is always alive; the man is capable of any education. If opportunity is favorable, the freeman may advance to the highest place among freemen. Thus the axeman, Abraham Lincoln, and the tailor, Andrew Johnson.

These sentiments may seem trite in our ears; but we should bear in mind that the gospel of labor is still strange doctrine in the Old World. It is good for us to be reminded of our real, distinctive position among the nations, and nothing can do this more effectively than such books as the one before us.

We close our partial and hasty review with the expression of an earnest hope that the public may soon be favored with an English translation of Neumann's History. The undertaking could not fail to be remunerative to the publisher, if it were presented with American business tact and energy.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theo. Thomas' Symphonie-Soiree.—The programme of the second evening (Saturday last) was not only interesting, but substantial; and we were glad to notice that in spite of the powerful opposition of the "African," on the other side of the way, the attendance was good. These entertainments are so meritorious that they deserve the heartiest support of the public, and, indeed, generally receive it. A fatality, however, attends classical concerts. The skies are ordinarily pitiless. Droughts of long duration have been broken up by the performance of a symphony. When it does not rain it is almost certain that there will be a dozen musical entertainments going on elsewhere, which, of course, makes it cheerful for the *enterpreneur*. Mr. Thomas is peculiarly unfortunate in this respect. His followers, happily, are robust, and rally round him in spite of everything.

Schumann's first symphony in B flat major is sufficiently well known. It is regarded by many as the composer's best effort, and in vigor and originality, free from eccentricity, perhaps it deserves this distinction. The succession of the movements is peculiar, but by no means unpleasant, and the interest is certainly preserved to the end—no slight task when the length of the work is remembered. The orchestra played it with much spirit under Mr. Thomas' direction. Beethoven's glorious "Leonora," Overture No. 3, was the other purely orchestral work, and this, too, was executed superbly. The novelty of the programme, and its principal attraction was, Liszt's pianoforte concerto, No. 1 in E flat, played by Mr. S. B. Mills. The composition is of comparatively recent date, and is dedicated to the Abbé's fussy henchman and friend Hans von Buelow, who has exploited it in public with success. It is never likely to pass into bungling hands, being royally hedged with every conceivable difficulty. When Liszt writes for Buelow he means a poser, and so in this concerto he starts airily with a cadenza, which if the player be in the slightest degree timid, is calculated to "lay him out" gracefully without further ado. Mr. Mills is not of a nervous temperament. He stepped smilingly up to the scratch and came off victorious. We doubt if such playing has ever been heard in this city. The concerto, if it serves no other purpose, displays, at least, all the best successions and combinations of which the piano is capable. It is surcharged with passages, many of them of inordinate difficulty, and some that demand not merely fingers but sensibility for their just expression. Mr. Mills played with wonderful force and *bravura*; with singular clearness and finish; and with a purpose that almost made us think that Liszt had one when he wrote the concerto. It will be perceived by the last insidious remark that we have not swallowed the composition with entire relish. The leading *motivo*, we think, is ductile but commonplace; it can be turned into a dozen different shapes, and, in fact, has been so turned over and over again. The slow movement is only pretty. To dress these subjects gorgeously; to exhibit as much breastpin as possible; to display the greatest amount of watch-chain and ring and shirt-bosom, has been the evident intent of Liszt. He has done better when he has sought to do less. But writing for a pianist like Von Buelow, and finding a better one like Mills, he has served a useful purpose. We know now how interesting passages may be made, from twice one up to twelve times twelve, or to speak musically, from the recitative up to the cadenza. We repeat that Mr. Mills' performance was without a parallel in our recollection. The piano, too, deserves a word of praise. It was one of a new scale recently introduced by Steinways. The quantity of sound is enormous, and its quality can hardly be exaggerated. There appears to be no limit to the former, and no defect in the latter. Beneath the hands of a master, the response is almost human in its tremendous range of expression and intensity. With such instruments in our concert rooms, we enjoy a luxury of pianoforte music that is unknown in any other part of the world, for there is nothing like them elsewhere.

The vocal part of Mr. Thomas' concert was interpreted by Mme. Fleury-Urban, a lady who has a fine voice and a bad method.

THE CHILIAN BLOCKADE.

Arrival of the Montana at San Francisco—Movements of Our War Vessels.

San Francisco, Saturday, Dec. 9.

The steamer *Montana*, via the Straits of Magellan Sept. 6, arrived here last night. She reports that she found Valparaiso blockaded by the Spanish, and was not allowed to land her passengers there. Left there United States war vessels *Wateree*, *St. Mary's* and *Mohegan*. The Spaniards were blockading seven of the Chilian ports.

The United States gunboat *Nyack* left Rio de Janeiro on the 7th of October for San Francisco.

The *Hartford* was at Rio de Janeiro, bound for the West Indies.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Vote for Governor—Proceedings of the Legislature.

Raleigh, N. C., Saturday, Dec. 9.

The Legislature counted the vote for Governor to-day. Worth received 32,529, Holden 25,809. Majority for Worth 6,730. Vance received 132, Stamper 52, and R. F. Hoke 22.

The Legislature had passed a joint resolution to inaugurate Worth to-day, but rescinded it this morning, passing a resolution to adjourn on the 18th inst., to meet on the 1st of February.

Robbery—The Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Cairo, Ill., Saturday, Dec. 9.

Four thousand dollars was stolen from the safe of the Commissary at Columbus, Ky., yesterday, the greater portion of which belonged to private parties.

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad from Corinth, South, has been taken possession of by the government for the transportation of the government cotton, large quantities of which were being stolen.

The Mayoralty of Mobile—Reëstablishment of the Provost Marshal's System in Texas.

Cairo, Ill., Saturday, Dec. 9.

It is reported that the rebel Gen. Withers, Mayor elect of Mobile, has been informed that he will not be allowed to exercise the functions of his office until he has received pardon from President Johnson.

Galveston papers state that the office of Provost Marshal has been reëstablished in that department.

Call for a Southern Newspaper Convention.

Cairo, Ill., Saturday, Dec. 9.

The proprietors of the Memphis papers have called a convention of the conductors of newspapers in the Mississippi Valley, south of the Ohio River, to meet in Memphis on the 20th inst., for the purpose of consultation and combination.

The Mississippi Legislature.

New-Orleans, Friday, Dec. 8.

The committee of the Mississippi Legislature have reported against the passage of the Constitutional Amendment, not from any objection to the first, but to the second clause.

KENTUCKY.

Judicial Decision—The Case of the Commonwealth of Kentucky vs. Gen. Palmer—Slavery Declared Abolished.

Louisville, Ky., Saturday, Dec. 9.

In the Jefferson Circuit Court, in the case of the Commonwealth of Kentucky *vs.* Major-Gen. J. M. Palmer, for aiding a slave to escape, Judge Johnston dismissed the indictment, on the ground that the requisite number of States had adopted the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery before the indictment; and, therefore, all criminal and penal acts of the Kentucky Legislature relating to slavery were null and of no effect.

Gen. Palmer has issued a proclamation declaring that slavery has ceased in the State of Kentucky.

He also advises the colored people to promptly apply to the courts for redress if the public conveyances shall disregard their right to travel at pleasure, provided they conform to reasonable regulations.

The Kentucky Legislature—The President's Reconstruction Policy Indorsed.

Frankfort, Ky., Saturday, Dec. 9.

Resolutions were yesterday introduced into the House indorsing President Johnson's reconstruction policy, favoring a general amnesty, and recommending the pardon of Jefferson Davis.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Enforcing the Revenue Law.

Louisville, Friday, Dec. 8.

The Collector of Internal Revenue, by instructions from Washington, is vigorously enforcing the law requiring stamps upon dray-tickets, coal-tickets, and other receipts for the delivery of property.

He has also seized the stock and closed a cigar manufactory for false returns of goods made and sold, and for improperly keeping the required books.

Aid for Southern Pastors.

Louisville, Friday, Dec. 8.

At 7 o'clock last evening, notwithstanding adverse weather, the several Presbyterian conventions of this assembled in the Second Presbyterian Church, to take action in behalf of the Kentucky Board of Aid for Southern pastors.

A fine choir opened the services by singing with touching effect, "Glory to God in the Highest—on Earth peace and good-will to men."

Rev. John C. Young then offered up a prayer, and stated the object of the meeting, and upon calling for an organization appropriate to the occasion, the following officers were elected:

Hamilton Pape, President; Gen. J. T. Boyle, Hon. P. B. Muir and Hon. W. F. Burnett, Vice-Presidents, and Rev. B. Morrison, Secretary.

After the united congregation had again joined in singing a hymn, stirring addresses were delivered by Rev. J. L. McKee, Rev. John C. Young, Hamilton Pape, Gen. Boyle, Hon. W. F. Burnett, and others.

Letters were read from Rev. E. P. Humphreys D. D., and Rev. R. G. Brank, heartily indorsing the board, and expressing an earnest desire to promote its success by active coöperation.

An appeal was now made to the audience to demonstrate their earnestness in this cause, which was responded to in a spirited manner, resulting in a few minutes in contributions to the amount of $4,000.

This was highly gratifying, as the work has but fairly commenced, and testifies that the hearts of the people here are truly in the work of relieving the destitution and misery of their brethren.

From all quarters of the State reports come to the board that the Presbyterians are fully awakened to the importance of immediate action and liberal support is promised to carry out the measures of relief.

The board have perfected all the arrangements necessary to effect a prompt distribution of the funds entrusted to their hands.

After singing the Doxology, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," the united congregation commenced to disperse, the choir singing meanwhile, with thrilling effect, Hayden's grand chorus, "Hallelujah to the God of Israel."

This closed one of the most harmonious, kindly, Christian and interesting occasions in the history of the Presbyterians in this city.

ROBBERY AT WEST TROY.

Two Safes Blown Open and Thirty-three Thousand Dollars Abstracted—Escape of the Robbers.

Troy, Saturday, Dec. 9.

Last night the office of Roy & Co., at West Troy, adjoining their extensive mills, was entered by burglars. They darkened and deafened the doors and windows by packing shawls over them, and then blew open the safes, from which they extracted $20,000 in seven-thirties, $13,000 in bank bills, and $200 in specie.

They made their escape with the money, and there is no clue to their identity.

There was a private watchman in the mill some distance from the office.

DREADFUL CRIME.

An Aged Couple Murdered at Coontown, Otsego County.

Albany, Saturday, Dec. 9.

Another frightful murder has been committed in central New-York. On Thanksgiving Day it was discovered that a Mr. Crandall and his wife, the former sixty and the latter sixty-five years of age, had been brutally murdered at their residence at Coontown, in Otsego County, about six miles from Bridgewater, on the New-Berlin road. Mr. Crandall was shot through the head, and the brains of his wife beaten out with a bludgeon. There was $3,000 in the house, which was not found by the murderers.

From Poughkeepsie.

Poughkeepsie, Saturday, Dec. 9.

Superintendent Toucey, of the Hudson River Railroad, has caused the removal of the ruins caused by the destruction of the depot of that company in this city by fire, and by to-morrow or Monday will have good accommodations ready for the traveling public.

The railroad eating-house, owned by the Johnston Brothers, having also been destroyed, that institution will hereafter occupy the freight-house belonging to the company at this place.

From Boston.

Boston, Saturday, Dec. 9.

Charles H. Strayhan, of Prince Edward Island, injured by the boiler explosion in East Boston yesterday, died to-day. Deceased recently arrived here and was looking for work on the wharf at the time of the explosion.

The North American Outward Bound.

Portland, Me., Saturday, Dec. 9.

The steamship *North American* sailed at 3:20 P. M. for Londonderry and Liverpool.

The Weather.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Dec. 9.

The weather is cold and unpleasant. Snow commenced to fall at 3 o'clock.

Buffalo, Saturday, Dec. 9.

It has been snowing heavily here since noon.

Memory of Judge Catron.

In the Supreme Court of the United States, on Tuesday, the only proceedings had were with reference to the late Judge Catron, of that court. Upon the opening of the court—referring to the meeting of the bar reported in the Times—Attorney-General Speed made the following remarks:

> May it please your Honors, my brethren of the bar have devolved upon me the duty of presenting to the court the resolutions I have the honor to submit. My brethren have endeavored to express in these resolutions the profound respect they feel for your lamented associate, the late Justice Catron. Mr. Justice Catron presided in the Circuit Court for the district in which I practiced. I knew him as a judge from my earliest years. My acquaintance continually enhanced the respect and admiration with which from the very first I regarded him. With the advantage of only limited educational training, he rose easily and pleasantly to the high position he illustrated. Possessing a vigorous mind, diligent habits, earnest and honest purposes, and simple, unaffected manners, his life was one of dignity and usefulness; his loyalty, not the result of location, association, policy or sentimentality, but of simple native integrity, allied to native good sense and firmness, was a sheet-anchor to the States of Tennessee and Kentucky. The memory of such a character and such a life go far to soften the sorrow we feel for the loss the country has sustained. The grave has closed over his mortal remains, but I am sure it cannot shut out from your chamber, so long the scene of his labors, the sweet memory of his character, as it cannot deprive his country of the good he did, or mankind of his bright example. I now present to your Honors these resolutions, which, after they shall have been read, I respectfully move may be entered on the minutes of your proceedings:
>
> *Resolved*, That the members of this bar and the officers of the court sincerely lament the death of Hon. John Catron, late an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and express the high consideration they entertain of the integrity, dignity, impartiality and love of justice and strong common sense which marked his character as a Judge and as a man.
>
> *Resolved*, That in manifestation of these sentiments, we will wear the usual badge of mourning during the term.
>
> *Resolved*, That the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting transmit a copy of these proceedings to the family of the deceased, and assure them of our sympathy and respect.
>
> *Resolved*, That the Attorney-General be requested to present these proceedings to the court, and to move that they be entered upon its minutes.
>
> J. S. BLACK, Chairman.
>
> J. Hubley Ashton, Secretary.

To which Chief-Justice Chase replied as follows:

> The Court unites with the Bar in honor to the memory of our departed brother Catron, and in sorrow for his loss. He was less known to me than to any other member of this tribunal, and yet sufficiently known to be the object of great respect and sincere esteem. His brethren affectionately remember him as an upright man—an excellent Judge. It is their testimony that, in the learning of the common law and of equity jurisprudence, and especially in its application to questions of real property he had few equals and hardly a superior. He was even more distinguished by strong practical good sense, by firmness of will and straightforward honesty of purpose, ever frank and earnest in the expression of his opinions. He was yet void of desire to impose them arbitrarily on others. The candor and patience with which he listened to argument found fitting counterparts in the impartiality and equity of his judgments. These judgments remain, and are his best monument. While the records of this court endure they will recall the memory of the just, and fearless magistrate who pronounced them, and will be esteemed as valuable contributions to the jurisprudence of his country, they will command from the profession the confidence and respect which was felt for their author by his associates in the court. As a testimonial of honor, of affection and of sorrow, the court will order that the proceedings of the bar, with this response, be entered on the records, and will adjourn to-day without transacting its ordinary business.

The court then adjourned until Wednesday, at 11 o'clock.

Destruction of an Historical Relic.

THE "OLD BAKE-HOUSE" ON THE DELAWARE BURNED.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of Saturday, says: "A few days since the "Bake-house," situated on the Delaware River, below the mouth of the Poquessing Creek, was destroyed by fire. This old family mansion was in Lower Dublin Township, Twenty-third Ward, and many historical reminiscences cluster around it, recalling memories of bygone days. It is stated in the early history of Philadelphia, that William Penn instructed his commissioners to examine the shores of the Delaware, and to fix upon a site for the building of a 'great city.' After several weeks spent in the examination, they selected three places, one of which was the bold shore a short distance above the 'Bake-House.' Here they resolved to build the city of Brotherly Love, the country being admirably suited to the purpose; but after much time spent in making soundings along the shore, they discovered a large number of rocks, most of which are beneath the surface of the river, and finally concluded to abandon the site for the one upon which Philadelphia now stands. The rocks were denominated the 'Hen and Chickens,' on account of one of them being much larger than the rest. The place has often been called 'Old Philadelphia,' but that name lives only in the traditionary accounts that have been handed down to us. About the time of the arrival of Penn, several Welsh families settled along the Delaware, not far from the mouth of the Pennypack Creek, and one of the number, named Thomas, purchased a large tract extending up the stream to the site of 'Old Philadelphia.' This settlement was called South Wales. Thomas started a bakery on his tract for the purpose of supplying his friends in the settlement. From this circumstance it was called 'The Bake-house,' a name by which it has ever since been known.

"In 1777 and '78 Washington and his army were encamped at Whitemarsh, in Montgomery County, 'the Old Bake-House' was used in supplying bread and biscuit to that band of patriots. In latter times large quantities of sea-biscuit were made there, and old Jacob Walton, who died in 1836, remembered the bake-house and the things around it. He said the oven was large enough to hold three or four hundred weight of bread at one time, and that the facilities for loading and unloading vessels were so good that many ships had all their baking done at the place. The last of the Welsh family living there was Evan Thomas, who for many years was Justice of the Peace and a Commissioner for the city of Philadelphia. With him ended the bakery, and the Old Bake-House passed into other hands and was remodeled into a stately edifice. Isaac Comly says that an attempt was made to have the seat of government of the United States fixed at that place instead of at Washington, and that Dr. Edwards, a prominent character of that time, is believed to have originated the project. A third attempt was made to revive Old Philadelphia in 1800, when it was proposed to build a rival to the present city; but Old Philadelphia has not yet been begun. After the Bake-House was remodeled, it was occupied by Mr. J. C. Fisher and family as a summer residence. They removed to the city a short time since, and some of the occupants left in care of the premises built a fire in the chimney-place, from which sparks were communicated to the roof, and the Old Bake-House, that furnished food to the starving patriots of '76, made fuel for the flames in '65."

The Lincoln Monument.

MR. MEAD—A DESCRIPTION OF HIS DESIGN.

Venice, Italy, Nov. 8, 1865.

To the Editor of the Chicago Evening Journal:

My Dear Sir: I had the pleasure, yesterday, of seeing a copy of your *Journal*, dated Sept. 29, in which is an article entitled "Lincoln's Tomb and Monument." In this article there is a description given of my design for the proposed monument. As I notice several errors in the description, which would give a false impression, I beg to give you a correct plan of the design as well as I can in words.

I propose that the ground should be graded at a proper angle, so as to elevate the base of the monument (the ground line) ten and perhaps fifteen feet above the general level of the ground which immediately surrounds it. Here comes a paved circular walk, fifteen feet wide, forming a circle around the seven steps which are the introduction of the base of the granite structure. The steps occupy a circle of forty-five feet, and rise seven feet. An octagon base rises in the centre of the steps, twelve feet in height. From four alternate corners of the octagon base project four pedestals, upon which are four groups of statuary, representing the four different orders of the army and navy—infantry, cavalry, artillery and marine. Between the group set in the four alternate faces of the octagon are four brass relievo. Two of these I think should represent incidents in the early life of Mr. Lincoln, and two should portray his great achievements in matters of State, as President of the United States.

Upon the pedestal of each group is a large tablet upon which to record heroic deeds and points of history during the Administration of Mr. Lincoln. Four pedestals stand on the upper circle formed by the steps, upon which stand a drummer boy, bugle boy, sailor boy and flag boy of the engineer corps. These four figures might, perhaps be omitted, though to me they have their value and appropriateness in the design.

Rising out of the octagon base, upon its own base, is a corinthian column, in its beauty and purity, supporting on its capital the colossal figure of Abraham Lincoln, the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, in his own simple costume, as in the moment of signing the Emancipation Proclamation. The figure of the President to be twelve feet in height. The figures of the four groups to be seven and a half feet in height. The figure of the four boys six feet in height.

The architectural part of the monument to be of granite; the statuary to be of bronze. The whole structure, together with the rise of ground, to be 100 feet in height.

I am, very respectfully yours, etc.,

LARKIN G. MEAD, Jr.

Departure of Gen. Grant from Charleston.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant left on a special steamer, the *Cosmopolitan*, for Savannah, yesterday morning. The *Cosmopolitan* will touch at Hilton Head on the route, Gen. Grant being desirous to make a personal inspection of that post. The General received a large number of visitors at the residence of Gens. Sickles and Bennet, in Charlotte-street, Saturday. Among others were the Mayor and Aldermen, who went in a body to pay their respects, the Collector of the Port, Hon. A. G. Mackey and family; the Collector of Internal Revenue, F. A. Sawyer and family; Postmaster Stanley C. Trott, ex-Governor A. G. Magrath, and a number of our most prominent citizens and ladies. The reception passed off very pleasantly, Gen. Grant telling the orderly in attendance to pass visitors in without ceremony. A complimentary dinner was given to Gen. Grant by Gen. Sickles Saturday afternoon, at which were present Gens. Grant, Sickles, Devens, Bennett, Comstock, Col. Badeau, His Excellency Gov. James L. Orr, Hon. Wm. Aiken, Hon. A. G. Mackey, Postmaster Trott, Ex-Gov. A. G. Magrath and T. C. Callicott, Esq. Gov. Perry was expected, but was detained at Columbia by important official business, having just previous to starting received dispatches from Washington requiring his attention. On Friday afternoon last Gen. Grant, accompanied by Gen. W. T. Bennett, commanding the city, drove out to the race-course, visiting on their return the Orphan-house, Arsenal and other points of interest in the city. On Saturday morning the General and staff, with Generals Sickles, Devens and Bennett, breakfasted with Major-General Saxton, at the latter's headquarters, on Ashley-street. Unless sooner recalled by orders from Washington, General Grant will extend his trip to the Rio Grande, Texas, and return by way of St. Louis, Mo. During the reception of visitors Saturday, General Grant expressed great pleasure and satisfaction at the general good feeling, spirit and disposition which he had observed along his route, evinced by the Southern people towards the government, and their cheerful adaptation to the new order of affairs.—*Charleston Courier, Dec. 4.*

Photographs as Detectives.—A stranger came to the Elm House in Andover, recently, for a night's lodging. He was respectable enough in appearance, and when the morning came, ate his breakfast and paid his bill in an orthodox manner. He casually remarked to the proprietor, while doing so, that he would go over to Lawrence. "Very well," said the proprietor, "I'll go with you." The guest asked in some astonishment what that meant. The astonishment was perhaps heightened by the fact that the proprietor is one of the constables of the town. In reply he was shown a warrant for his arrest and his own photograph. It appears that he had been years ago a resident of Andover; had gone from there to New-York, where he served in the capacity of clerk; had stolen seventeen hundred dollars and decamped, finding his way back to his native town, where he supposed himself forgotten. The New-York detectives, thinking such a turn of affairs not improbable, had forwarded the warrant and the photograph, that they might be on hand to welcome him.—*Boston Transcript, Dec. 8.*

Markets by Telegraph.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Dec. 9.

Petroleum quiet; sales 1,500 bbls. Crude at 32½c.; 1,000 bbls. Refined, in bond, at 63c., and free at 83c.@86. Flour very dull and unsettled; Superfine at $7 25@$8, and Extras at $8 25@$9. Wheat dull and quotations nominal; New at $2 10@$2 2[illegible], and White at $2 15@$2 25. Rye $1 04. Corn dull and unchanged. Provisions steady. Whisky dull at $2 36@$2 37.

Oswego, Friday, Dec. 8.

Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat dull; sales of Wisconsin Spring at $1 78½, and good White Canada at $2 48½. Corn quiet. Barley dull; sale of a boat-load on private terms. Canal Freights quiet. Through shipments closed yesterday.

Buffalo, Saturday, Dec. 9.

Flour unchanged. Wheat dull; parties apart. Corn in light demand, 75c. for retail lots. Oats dull, 44c. for No. 1 Western. Barley dull, $1 for Prime Canada. Rye nominal. Whisky $2 30. Pork dull. Freights—Wheat to New-York, 5½c. Weather mild and pleasant.

Baltimore, Saturday, Dec. 9.

Flour very dull; sales 500 bbls. Ohio extra at $9 75. Wheat active; prices drooping. Corn quiet; yellow, 80c.@83c. Oats dull at 50c.@51c. Clover Seed firm at $8 62@$8 75. Whisky heavy at $2 31. Provisions dull and nominal.

Oswego, Saturday, Dec. 9.

Flour 50c. lower and dull. Wheat quiet; sales Amber Winter Canada at $2 and Milwaukee Club, by sample, at $1 60@$1 76. Corn and other grains quiet.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Dec. 9.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 89; Morris Canal, 79; Reading Railroad, 57¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56½. Gold, 144¾; Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Covering for the Feet.—Having a little leisure time upon our hands the other day, we paid a visit to the extensive wholesale and retail establishment of Mr. C. C. Richmond, No. 150 Fulton-street, which we found stocked with an immense assortment of ladies', gentlemen's, youths', misses' and children's ready-made boots, shoes and gaiters, offered for sale by the proprietor at prices fifteen per cent. below those charged by other houses. We learned upon inquiry that every description of custom work is made to order at correspondingly low rates, the saving to purchasers at this establishment being from $2 to $4 a pair. The secret of this economy is, that as the journeymen's demands increased, the employers generally advanced their prices, while Mr. Richmond has adhered to his old scale. He finds it to his advantage to sell a first-class article at the lowest cash price, and thus attract and retain the custom of persons of moderate means. The stock is of the first quality, and made in the best and most fashionable style, while business is conducted upon the one price system. See advertisement in another column.—*New-York Atlas.*

The nose of Paris is proverbially critical, so that when ladies fresh from the French capital prefer Phalon's Night Blooming Cereus to the extracts and essences they have brought with them, (a matter of frequent occurrence,) it may be taken for granted that it has no equal in the world.—*Woodstock Standard.*

Saratoga Springs.

EMPIRE WATER.
CONGRESS WATER.
COLUMBIAN WATER.

Sold by all Druggists, Hotel and Wine Merchants.
Sold at wholesale only by
HOTCHKISS SONS,
Nos. 92 Beekman and 48 Cedar-st., New-York City.

Boots—Boots—Boots.

RICHMOND is now prepared to manufacture to measure a superior quality of boots, shoes, gaiters and slippers of every variety for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. An immense stock of ready-made goods on hand, all at reasonable prices.
C. C. RICHMOND, No. 150 Fulton-st., near Broadway.

They Are All There.

Not a description of fashionable Fur, not a new style of Fur Cape, Collar, Cloak, Mantilla, Hood, Cuffs or Gloves that will not be found at
GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Electricity Applied in all its various forms as a curative agent, at No. 50 Bond-st.

DIED.

Allerton.—In this city, on Friday morning, Dec. 8, after a short illness, Milton B. Allerton, in the 67th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, George M. Allerton, No. 103 West 37th-st., on Sunday, the 10th inst., at 12½ o'clock.

Brady.—On Friday, Dec. 8, Fanny, wife of William H. Brady.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 7 East 39th-st., between 1st-av. and East River, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Cooper.—Suddenly, on Friday, Dec. 8, Emeline, relict of the late Washington Cooper, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 227 West 21st-st.

Foshay.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., on Saturday, Dec. 9, Jacob Foshay, in the 75th year of his age.

Funeral service on Tuesday, Dec. 12, at the First Reformed Dutch Church, Tarrytown, at 11½ o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

Jarvis.—On Friday, Dec. 8, Kate M. Jarvis, daughter of the late Aaron Jarvis, M. D., and Agnes Morison Jarvis.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at No. 127 West 49th-st.

McCaffrey.—In Quebec, Canada, on Tuesday, Dec. 5, Miss Eliza McCaffrey, daughter of the late William McCaffrey, Esq., M. D., of this city.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. Francis P. Bool, No. 327 Gold-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 11th inst., at 2 P. M., to Greenwood Cemetery, without further notice.

O'Neill.—At the residence of his parents, No. 423 West 20th-st., on Saturday, Dec. 9, at 7 o'clock P. M., Cornelius, son of John and Mary O'Neill, in the 23d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Waterbury.—Louisa Waterbury, wife of Ezra Waterbury, aged 69 years and 11 months.

Funeral services this day, (Sunday,) at 1 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 28 Montgomery-st.

Waddell.—On Thursday evening, Dec. 7, after a long and painful illness, Mary, wife of Hamilton Waddell, aged 50 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, also the members of Empire Lodge No. [illegible], from her late residence, corner of Graham-av. and Powers-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday afternoon, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock.

Ere long afflicted I have been,
Physicians tried in vain,
So Christ was pleased to call me home
And rid me of my pain.

This anguishing head is at rest,
Its aching and thinking are o'er;
This quiet, immovable breast
Is heaved by affliction no more.

Those lids she so seldom could close,
With sorrow forbidden to sleep,
Sealed up in immortal repose—
How strangely forgotten to weep.

☞ Liverpool, Glasgow, Downpatrick, Montreal and San Francisco papers please copy.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE HOME JOURNAL
FOR 1866.
A HIGH-TONED AND BRILLIANT LITERARY
AND ARTISTIC JOURNAL.
NEW VOLUME—NEW ATTRACTIONS.

Established in 1846, The Home Journal, (on the 6th of January next,) for the twentieth year, greets its old friends and subscribers.

It is still conducted by
N. P. WILLIS,
assisted by an efficient corps of able editors, talented contributors, and spicy correspondents.

Mr. Willis, while maintaining his allowed very able topic, The Chronicle of Gayety and Fashion, thinks he has succeeded in establishing a separate best authority for all that concerns the livelier Progress of Women. As the voice of this new want of society, *The Home Journal* claims to be the indispensable first need of the ladies. One of the features of the new series will be the publication of a new and beautiful story, by
ALPHONSE DE LAMARTINE,
entitled
FIOR D'ALIZA;
AN IDYLL OF ITALIAN LIFE,
which is pronounced by eminent European critics, "the 'Paul and Virginia' of the nineteenth century," and which is being translated for our columns by
GEORGE PERRY.

This will run through about ten numbers.

In the first number of the coming volume will be commenced a new series of
MATRIMONIAL INFELICITIES,
by the well-known and popular humorous writer,
BARRY GRAY,
author of "Married Life," etc., etc.

As part of our plan to keep our readers *au fait* of the living literature of the world, and serve up for their cosmopolitan taste choice condensations from living writers of every country, we have enlisted the service of some able writers to translate
BRIEF ROMANCES
from French, German and Russian current literature.

But romance will be only a subordinate department; while a prominent feature of the new volume will be
ORIGINAL AND SPARKLING SKETCHES
of Character, Persons and Places.

The author of "Ashes from the Pipe of an Old Smoker;" "Daisy Howard;" "The Dreamer," and other favorite essayists, will figure under this head. In
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE
the coming volume be will especially brilliant. Among other writers,
MRS. ESTELLE ANNA LEWIS,
the poetess, and
HARRY HAREWOOD LEECH,
the essayist (both now residing abroad), will act as special correspondents, jotting down for our readers everything that is new and interesting in the world of letters, art, fashion and society. The
AMUSEMENT DEPARTMENT
is under the charge of
H. A. DELILLE,
an accomplished critic, who will keep our readers well informed of all that is interesting, on both sides of the Atlantic, in matters musical and dramatic.

In Belles-Lettres, poetry, art-criticism, book reviews, original essays, social, fashion and foreign gossip, spicy letters, short sketches, pithy paragraphs, personal items, early extracts from unpublished works, choice selections from English, French and other foreign periodicals, and all in fact, that tends to make an instructive and entertaining newspaper, the HOME JOURNAL will still retain its reputation as the favorite of the belles-lettres press.

We take this opportunity of thanking our many Southern subscribers for a return of their patronage, and can assure them that the editors will still keep the columns of the HOME JOURNAL free from political and religious discussions, and will confine themselves rather to their motto, to "Encourage the memorable, the progressive and the beautiful."

Terms—For one copy, one year, $3; for three copies, $7 50, or one copy for three years, $7 50, always in advance.

Subscriptions, orders, remittances, and all other communications, to be addressed to the publishers.
N. P. WILLIS & MORRIS PHILLIPS,
No. 107 Fulton-st., New-York.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
D. APPLETON & CO.
NOS. 443 & 445 BROADWAY,
HAVE NOW READY
THEIR CHRISTMAS ASSORTMENT
OF
FINE BOOKS, ILLUSTRATED WORKS,
THE POETS,
AND THE BEST
STANDARD ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
LITERATURE
IN THE CHOICEST STYLES OF BINDING.
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A RICH AND VALUABLE ASSORTMENT
OF
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, STEREOSCOPES
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IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,
INCLUDING
PAPIER MACHE DESKS, PORTFOLIOS
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WORK-BOXES, FANCY INKSTANDS, &c.
CATALOGUES sent to any address on application.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A VERY LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION
of the following line of goods now opening for
FALL AND HOLIDAY SALES.
REAL BRONZES.
COMPOSITION BRONZES.
MARBLE, ORMOLU AND GILT-MOUNTED
CLOCKS AND MANTEL SETS.
FANCY GOODS.
PARIAN AND BISQUE STATUARY.
STERLING SILVER AND FINE PLATED WARE.
FRENCH CHINA, both white and decorated.
GLASSWARE, engraved, cut or plain.
CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES,
in bronze, cut glass and fire gilt, from original designs.
WEDDING AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS
in sterling silver, and other goods.
Undoubtedly the largest and best assortment now in market.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st.

ANALGESIQUE.

Doctors use it freely, and find it a most remarkable remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Headache, Neuralgia, and all other pains. Hundreds of cases of cures are now on record, and the certificates can be seen at this office. Sold by all Druggists, and Sayre & Co., No. 484 Broadway.

TO THE TRADE.

Owing to the difficulty of designating pure medicinal Cod Liver Oil, Rushton's (F. V.) Cod Liver Oil will in future be put up, each bottle in a box, with a lithograph label and warranted. Wholesale and retail, 10 Astor House.

CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE, SORE LIPS, CHILBLAINS, &c.—HEGEMAN'S & CO.'S CAMPHOR-ICE WITH GLYCERINE cures chapped hands, &c., immediately, and will keep the skin soft and smooth in the coldest weather. Sold by druggists. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail for 35 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists, New-York.

FINE SILVER-PLATED WARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
J. F. CURRAN & CO.,
NO. 18 JOHN-ST.
Manufacturers and Importers
of
Extra-plated goods of every description.

CHAPPED HANDS AND LIPS
Cured in a few hours, and the Skin made delicately soft and white, by the use of
LAIRD'S
CAMPHOR CAKE, WITH GLYCERINE.
No. 81 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, and No. 268 6th-av.

GRAND BOAT EXHIBITION.
MONDAY, Dec. 11, in front of the Treasury Building, Wall-st. Probably the finest boat ever built in the world.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A special meeting of this committee will be held at headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, 1865, at 8 o'clock.
OWEN W. BRENNAN, Chairman.
HENRY H. HUELAT, CHAS. H. HALL, } Secretaries.

HOWE'S IMPROVED STANDARD Scales and Wilder's Salamander Safes. No. 1[illegible] Broadway, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE EXERCISES OF THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY of the Youth's Missionary Society of Madison-av. Baptist Church, will occur in the church, Madison-av. corner of 31st-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Address from Revs. [illegible] Ganse and Stephen H. Tyng, Jr.

REV. A. B. JACK, OF NEWBURGH, will preach in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

LAIGHT-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—Lecture by Hon. Horace Greeley, THURSDAY, Dec. 14, at 8 o'clock P. M. Subject—Self-made Men.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. N. J. BURTON, OF HARTFORD, Conn., will preach in the Broadway Tabernacle SUNDAY MORNING, Dec. 10, and in the church in 41st-st., near 6th-av., in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH OF BISHOP WAINWRIGHT.—Services SUNDAY, Dec. 10, at 10½, 3½ and 7½. Rev. [illegible] McAlister will preach morning and afternoon; Rev. [illegible] Rennington evening. There will be a special collection for the benefit of the fair usually held. Church at each service, in place [illegible] been in the habit The friends of the Church who have not convenient to be present, can send to the following places: [illegible] Cook, No. 62 West 13th-st.; Dr. Alex. Clinton, No. 23 West 14th-st.; Mrs. H. Bruen, No. 164 West [illegible]; Mrs. O. Spears, No. 114 West 31st-st.

IMPORTANT RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—A convocation of mediums at 10½ A. M.; a discussion, *Is God the Author of Sin*, at 3; a lecture and convincing test by mediums at 7½ P. M., SUNDAY, at Temple of Truth, No. 814 Broadway, above 11th-st. Also on TUESDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock, Hon. Warren Chase lectures on *The Nature and Effect of Mediumship*. N. B.—There are meetings in the Temple every evening, and mediums of every description can be consulted daily. Spiritual publications and all other information can be had here.

MEMORIAL SERVICE.—A SERVICE IN memory of all who have fallen in defence of the country will be held at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, on SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 10, at 7 o'clock. Dr. Thompson will preach a commemoration discourse, and appropriate musical services from Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Flemming, Handel and others will be rendered by a select choir.

A MEETING IN BEHALF OF THE Protestant Episcopal Freedman's Aid Commission will be held in Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Bishop of the Diocese will preside, and addresses will be made by Bishop Lay, of the Southwest, Dr. Littlejohn and others. The clergy and laity are most respectfully invited to attend.
J. BRINTON SMITH, Agent.

THE SPIRITUAL LYCEUM—CORNER 23d-st. and Broadway, will be open SUNDAY, Dec. 10, at 7½ P. M. Discourse by Horace Dresser, LL.D. Subject—*Spirit Contributions to the Fine Arts*. There will be exhibited a spirit-portrait, claimed to have been painted by the spirit of Raphael, influencing a medium who is no artist in his normal state.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st., Rev. Day K. Lee, pastor.—Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening (by request)—*Thanksgiving Discourse*. Astronomical lecture in this church on TUESDAY EVENING next, by the pastor, on *Families of Worlds*.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE MORAVIANS.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. A. A. Reinekе, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st., SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Strangers and friends are kindly invited. Seats free.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—(SITE OF the Old Brewery, the original mission at the Points.) —Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent. Principal Sunday School at 3 o'clock P. M. Select pieces will be sung by the children. Short addresses will be made by visitors.

MADISON-SQUARE.—REV. T. L. CUYLER, D. D., of Brooklyn, will repeat his sermon in behalf of the New-York and Brooklyn Foreign Missionary Society, in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Adams,) SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The usual reports will be read.

REV. WM. H. PENDLETON WILL address the Teachers' Association of the Baptist Sunday-school Union, in the Sixth-st. Baptist Church, (in 6th-st., between Avenues B and C,) on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, at 7½ o'clock. Pastors and teachers are invited to attend.

REV. MR. CLAYTON, FREEDMEN'S agent, will speak in their behalf at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, west of 6th-av., SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 10, at 3 o'clock. He will report facts as he has just witnessed them. Morning service at 10½. All are invited.

SECOND ADVENT AND FUTURE LIFE FOR THE RIGHTEOUS ONLY.—Preaching SUNDAY, at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, by Elder W. S. Campbell, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All interested to hear on the above themes are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. F. C. EWER WILL REPEAT, BY request, on SUNDAY EVENING, at Christ Church, 5th-av., corner of 35th-st., the sermon from the text "For what man knoweth the things of a man save the spirit of man which is in him? Even so the things that are of God knoweth no man, but the spirit of God."

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—No preaching on SUNDAY, 10th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., on account of repairs; other meetings as usual. Preaching corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M.; also at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3 P. M. All seats free.

CALVARY CHURCH—4TH-AV., CORNER 21st-st. Rev. Alexander H. Vinton, D. D., will preach in this church on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, and a collection will be made in behalf of the new Free Episcopal Chapel on 3d-av., corner of 76th-st., Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Pastor.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL preach in the Church of the Restoration, corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend. Subject for the evening—*Ralph Waldo Emerson*.

LECTURE FOR THE JEWS—IN THE Eighth District Court-room, corner 7th-av. and 22d-st., by Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Service and sermon by Rev. Wm. Wardlaw, at 10½ A. M. Jews and Gentiles are invited to attend.

REV. DR. MORGAN, OF ST. THOMAS' Church, will preach before the Young Men's Christian Association of the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 9th-av. and 28th-st., for the relief of the sick, THIS EVENING, services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

THE LADIES' FAIR OF THE CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR will be held in the lecture-room of the church, corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 13, 14 and 15. A choice assortment of articles for the holidays.

REV. N. J. BURTON, OF HARTFORD, will preach in the Broadway Tabernacle Church on SUNDAY, Dec. 10, at 10½ o'clock A. M.; and in the Independent Methodist Church, on 41st-st., near 6th-av., at 7½ o'clock P. M.

SOUTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER 5TH-AV. and 21st-st.—By special request Rev. Dr. Rogers will repeat his Thanksgiving Sermon on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Nations Prospect for the Future*.

THE OLD TESTAMENT PROPHESIES.—Have they been fulfilled? Will they be? Can they be? See the MONTHLY REVIEW for December. Office, No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 17. The American News Co. General Agents.

HEAVEN.—LECTURE BY REV. CHAUNCEY Giles, on the *Form of Heaven*, in the New-Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) House of Worship, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in his church, on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening —*The Apostolic Communion*.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. R. C. Putney, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M. Sabbath-school and class meeting at 9 A. M. and at 2 P. M. Strangers' class at 12 noon. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

NOTICE.—REV. E. W. SEHON, D. D., OF Nashville, Tenn., Missionary Secretary of the M. E. Church South, will preach a sermon in Cooper Institute next SABBATH MORNING, 10th inst., at 10½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited to attend.

MRS. EMMA F. JAY BULLENE SPEAKS for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at Ebbitt Hall, 33d-st., near Broadway, SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Children's Lyceum at 2½. Seats free to the public.

MACDOUGAL-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH. —Rev. L. W. Olney, Pastor, will deliver a discourse in this church on SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 11, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Babel Builders*. Preaching at 10½ A. M. Come and hear.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH—50th-st., east of 2d-av. Sermon, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. F. S. De Hass, and at 7 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. C. B. Ford. Seats free. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

MISS LIZZIE DATEN, INSPIRATIONAL medium, speaks for the "First Society of Spiritualists," No. 720 Broadway, SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, free. Subject: *Mother, Home and Heaven*; 7½, 20 cents. Subject—*The Sphinx and her Riddle*.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH.—REV. D. W. Thurston, of Syracuse, will preach ON SUNDAY, in the church in Sullivan-st., between Prince and Houston, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Love Feast at 9 A. M. Sacrament after preaching. Seats free.

REV. JAMES RYLAND KENDRICK will, by request, repeat his Thanksgiving sermon on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, in the Tabernacle Baptist Church, 2d-av.

REV. WM. HENRY GREEN, D. D., OF Princeton, will preach in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Clark's,) on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 3 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 28TH-ST., NEAR Broadway.—Services on LORD'S DAY, Dec. 10, at 10½ A. M. Preaching by Rev. D. P. Henderson. Subject for the morning—*Christian Liberty, Unity and Equality*.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST.—Preaching at 10½ by Rev. H. J. Fox, and in the EVENING, at 7½, by the Pastor, Rev. T. F. Hildreth. Strangers invited.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-ST.—ON SUNDAY, Rev. Eastburn Benjamin will preach at 7½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and the Rector at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.; the latter service for deaf mutes.

THE MIGHTY HAILSTORM.—BISHOP Snow, of Mount Zion, will preach in Jones' Hall, No. 654 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Impending Great Hailstorm*: Rev. xvi., 21.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, CORNER of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., Rev. Theodore Irving, L. L. D., Rector. Divine service SUNDAY, Dec. 10, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHAPEL, 3D-AV., between 76th and 77th-sts., Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Pastor. Service on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

REV. W. H. MILBURN'S GRAND LECTURE at Cooper Institute Dec. 18. Subject—*John Milton*. Tickets to be had at Nos. 543, 547 and 701 Broadway, and at No. 76 Bowery.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—The religious services of this institution will be held in their new chapel on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Singing by a choir of 200 children.

SUNDAY DISCUSSIONS—AT METROPOLITAN Hall, No. 95 6th-av., at 3 P. M. *The Future Life*. Opening address by Mrs. Finnilly. At 7½ P. M.—*Should Civil, Political and Social Rights be Equal for All*.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, W. 48TH-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., Rev. Theodore Irving, LL.D., will preach SUNDAY. Divine service, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

BY REQUEST REV. THOMAS STREET will repeat his Thanksgiving sermon on the *Providence of God in the War*, on SABBATH NIGHT, at 7½ o'clock, in North Presbyterian Church, corner 31st-st. and 9th-av.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY, D. D., WILL preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 37th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

ST. ALBAN'S CHAPEL—47TH-ST. AND LEXington-av. Services on SUNDAY at [illegible] o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M.

SPIRITUALISTS' [illegible] corner of [illegible] P. M.; Trance speaking at 7½ evening.

PILGRIM'S BAPTIST CHURCH, [illegible] of Massachusetts, will preach on [illegible]

SAMUEL S. [illegible] WILL PREACH (D. V.) in the [illegible]

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 8, 1865.

[illegible]	U. S. 6s, '81, C.		[illegible]	Erie Railroad	92¾
[illegible]	[illegible] Regist.	107	500	do	92
[illegible]	do	107½	500	do	92
[illegible]	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	99⅞	100	do ....2d call .c	92
[illegible]	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. Small	100	15	Erie R. Pref.	86
[illegible]	do	103¼	100	Hud. R. R.	108¼
[illegible]	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	91¼	100	do b10	108½
[illegible]	do	91½	100	do s30	108¼
[illegible]	N. Y. State 7s, '75, Coupon	101¼	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	94
[illegible]	U. S. Notes, 7 3-10s, First Ser.	97⅝	400	do	93¾
[illegible]	do ..Sec. Ser.	97	800	do	93½
[illegible]	do	96⅞	1000	do c	93½
[illegible]	do ..Th'd Ser.	96⅞	100	do ....2d call	93½
[illegible]	do	96⅞	200	do s10	93¾
[illegible]	Tenn. 6s	88	200	Reading R.	116
[illegible]	N. Car. 6s	81¾	400	do b10	116
[illegible]	do	81¾	600	do	115¾
[illegible]	Missouri 6s	76	1000	do	115⅞
[illegible]	do 6s, issued to Pacific R.	77	200	do ....2d call	115¾
[illegible]	O. & M. Cer.	28	25	Mich. Cen.	116
[illegible]	[illegible] & Chi. 2d M.	95	1000	Mich. S. & N. I.	74¾
[illegible]	Harlem 1st M.	99	1800	do s60	73¾
[illegible]	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	85	100	Ill. Cen. R.	128
[illegible]	Cl. & Pitts. 3d M.	90	800	Chic. & N. W.	35⅞
[illegible]	Am. Gold s30	144¼	800	do s10	35½
[illegible]	[illegible] National B'k	103½	800	do ....2d call	35½
[illegible]	[illegible] Bank	105	500	Chi. & N.W.Pr.	63½
[illegible]	Cumb. Coal Pr.	44¼	400	do	63¾
[illegible]	do s10	44¼	1000	do	63½
[illegible]	West. U. Teleg'h	55	300	do	63½
[illegible]	Quick. Min. Co.	47⅞	600	do s60	63
[illegible]	[illegible] Coal	36	150	do s30	63¼
[illegible]	Mariposa Min.	14½	100	do s30	63¼
[illegible]	N. Y. Cen. R.	96⅞	150	do ....2d call	63¼
[illegible]	do b30	97	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	105
[illegible]	do	97	200	Chi. & R. I.	105¾
[illegible]	do ....2d call	96⅞	100	do b10	105¾
[illegible]	do	96⅞	[illegible]	do	105⅝
[illegible]	New-Jersey Cen.	[illegible]	100	Mil. & P. du C. R.	75
			100	P., Ft. W. & C.	105
			200	do ....2d call	105¾
			25	Chi. & Mil. R.	75

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

[illegible]	Canton Co. c	45¼	[illegible]	Cleve. & Pitts.	93¾
[illegible]	[illegible] Coal	[illegible]	100	do c	93½
[illegible]	Erie Railroad	92¾	300	do s3	93¾
[illegible]	do	92⅞	800	do b3	94
[illegible]	do c	92⅞	200	do b3	93¾
[illegible]	do b3	92⅞	100	Chi. & R. I.	106
[illegible]	Hud. Riv. R.	108¾	100	do s3	106¼
[illegible]	Reading R. c	116¼	1100	Chic. & N. W.	35¾
[illegible]	do	116⅜	200	Chi. & N.W.Prf.	63⅝
[illegible]	Mariposa Pref.	19¾	200	do s3	63¾
[illegible]	M. So. & N. I.	74½	200	do b3	63⅝
[illegible]	do c	74¾	100	do c	63⅝
[illegible]	do b3	74⅞	100	P., F. W. & C. c	105⅝
[illegible]	do	74⅝	200	do	105⅝
100	do s3	74½	100	do b10	105½
[illegible]	do c	74⅝	200	do s3	105⅜

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer. s3	27½	500	Mich. S. & N. I.	74½
10,000	do	27⅞	200	do	74⅝
100	Cumb. Coal	44	1300	do s3	74⅝
100	do s3	44	300	do c	74⅝
100	Canton Co.	45½	100	do b10	74¾
500	Schuylkill Coal	12½	700	do s10	74½
200	do b3	12⅝	200	do b3	74½
77	do	12	700	Cleve. & Pitts. c	93⅝
300	do s3	12¼	3600	do s3	93
100	do b15	12⅝	400	do s3	93¼
100	do b10	12⅝	400	do	93⅝
200	Mariposa M. Co. ..s3	14½	200	Chic. & R. I.	105⅝
200	do	14½	200	do b3	106
200	Mariposa Pref.	20	300	Ch. & N. W.	36½
100	N. Y. Central	96⅝	100	do c	35½
100	Erie Railway	92½	200	do b3	35⅝
100	do b3	92½	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr. ...c	63⅝
100	do s3	92⅝	400	do s3	63⅝
100	do c	92⅝	300	do b3	63½
100	Hud. R. R. s3	108⅝	200	do	63½
200	Reading R. b3	116	100	P., Ft. W. & Chi. ..s3	105½
400	Cleve. & Tol. b3	104⅝	100	do	105½
300	do b3	104½	100	McG. & W. R.	27

OPEN BOARD—3 P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer.	27⅝	200	C. & N. W. Pref.	63¼
300	Schuylkill Coal	12½	1000	M. So. & N. I. R.	74
200	Mariposa Min.	14½	600	do s3	74
200	N. Y. Central s3	96⅜	500	do b3	74¼
100	do b3	96⅜	100	do s3	74½
100	Erie Railroad s3	92⅞	600	Cleve. & Pitts. c	92⅞
400	do	92⅞	700	do	92⅞
600	do b3	92⅞	900	do s3	92⅞
200	Hud. Riv. R.	108½	200	do s3	92⅝
100	do	108¼	300	Chic. & R. I.	106
600	Reading R. b3	116	100	do s3	105⅝
400	do	116	100	P., Ft. W. & C. ..s3	105
300	do s3	116	100	do	105⅛
600	do b5	116			

SATURDAY, December 9—P. M.

The New-York Stock Exchange Association to-day removed into their new white marble building on Broad street, near Wall, which they have erected at a cost of over six hundred thousand dollars. The building, in all its arrangements of room and all its appointments for business, as well as architectural finish, is worthy of this munificent appropriation. The Exchange fronts both New and Broad streets, and has a conveniently arranged, though narrow marble entrance from Wall street. The public room on the ground floor; the vaults under this room for the accommodation of the Brokers, with fire-proof and burglar-proof safes, and the commodious Board Room itself on the second floor, reflect the highest credit on the skill of the architect and the good judgment and taste of the building committee. The Board Room, fitted up for the accommodation of the three hundred and fifty members of the Exchange, was but imperfectly tested this morning for its acoustic qualities, though the first experiment of calling stocks was more satisfactory than the very high ceiling and large proportions of the hall would have led us to anticipate. The establishment was formally inaugurated this afternoon by a collation among and to the members of the Exchange and a few informally invited guests.

The market for Stocks to-day was steady, at about the last prices of Friday afternoon, while the Gold market had a further decline of one ℘ cent., making *three and a half per cent. fall* since the President's Message of Tuesday. The speculation in the Gold-room was heavy and declining to-day, without much reference to the Treasury Office, which was not a seller below 145 ℘ cent. Exchange on London closed for the day's steamers at 109¼@109½ ℘ cent. The shipment of Gold bars, &c. for the day were $149,677, making for the week, $490,936. Money was easier to the Brokers than on Friday at 7 ℘ cent. The Treasury Office received for Gold Customs $355,-000, and for Gold Certificates of Deposit, $547,000. The Specie and Currency balances in the New-York Office were stated $70,822,344.

At 3 o'clock on Broad street, the following quotations were made as compared with Friday afternoon. Gold left off 144⅞ ℘ cent.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	91¼	91¼	Northwest	35½	35¼
U. S. 5-20s	102⅝	102⅜	N. West Pref.	64	63⅜
U. S. 7-30s	97⅝	97⅝	Rock Island	106	105⅞
N. Y. Central	97	96⅝	Fort Wayne	105⅜	105⅜
Erie	92¼	92⅞	Cumb'land Coal	44¼	43⅞
Hudson	108⅝	108⅜	Quicksilver	48	47⅞
Reading	116¼	117	Mariposa	14¾	14½
Mich. Southern	73¾	74¼	Canton	45⅜	45⅜
Illinois Central	133	133	Ohio Certificates	28	27⅞
Pittsburgh	94	93	American Gold	145⅜	144⅞
Prairie du Chien	95	95	Bills on London	109⅝	109½

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	111	Metropolitan	120
Mechanics'	111	People's	112½
Union	114	St. Nicholas	95
Phenix	99	Commonwealth	103
North River	120	Importers' & Traders'	90
State of New-York	101	Manuf's & Merchants'	100
Commerce	106	N.Y. National Exc. Bk.	121
American Exchange	110	Central National	105
Pacific	160	Ninth National	104
Chatham	135		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Han. & St. Jos. Con.	85
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ext	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	85	Tol. & Wab. 2d M	74½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	102¾	Gal. & Chic. 2d M. x	95
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '83	96	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	100
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	94	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	99
Erie 7s, 5th m., x-int '88	89	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2 M.	94
Buf. N.Y.& E. 1st M. '77	90	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 3d M.	84
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. '69	102¼	Cleve & Pitts. 2d Mort.	90
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M.S.F. '85	104	Cleve. & P. 3d m. con.	88
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	93	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	76
Harlem 5ds, '68	99	Mil. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	47
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ c., '69-72	110	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	98
Mich. S. new 1sts, 8s, '82	110½	Chi. & Alton Inc.	85
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1sts	112	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	78
Alt. and T. H. 1st m.	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	84
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pr.	78	Chic. & Mil. 1st mort.	85
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	82		

The following are the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Alton Railroad for the month of November:

1865	$294,804
1864	283,119
Increase	$11,685

The following are the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the month of November:

1865	$261,141
1864	319,815
Decrease	$58,674

The following are the comparative earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the month of November:

1865	$447,669
1864	405,509
Increase	$42,160

Annexed are the comparative earnings of the Michigan Southern Railroad for the month of November:

1865	$498,421
1864	444,522
Increase	$53,899

From March 1 to Nov. 30:

1865	$3,773,408
1864	3,118,414
Increase	$654,994

Hon. F. E. SPINNER, United States Treasurer, has issued the following circular relative to the insufficient indorsement of warrants, drafts and checks upon the Treasury of the United States, and in other offices and agencies of the Department:

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1865.

Whereas, Much embarrassment has heretofore been occasioned to this office and to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department, by reason of the insufficient indorsement of warrants, drafts and checks drawn by authority of any department of the Government, on this or any other office or agency of the Treasury of the United States; therefore, to avoid such embarrassments in the future, and to the correct understanding of what is required in the premises, the following rules and regulations are promulgated:

First. When any such paper is made payable to the order of any official, whether civil or military, with the designation of his office, his indorsement must be made thereon, with the official affix so designated in such paper, before payment thereof. As honorary or complimentary titles prefixed to the name of the payee are usually of no legal import, they will not be regarded; but the name of office being affixed to hold the payee in his official capacity, and on his official bond, such affix must in all cases be strictly exacted in the indorsement. If, for example, any such paper should be made payable to "Major John Doe, Quartermaster," the indorsement should be "John Doe, Quartermaster."

Second. When any such paper is made payable to the order of a bank, by its corporate name, the indorsement should be by the president or cashier of the bank, in his official capacity as such president or cashier. And when made payable to the president or to the cashier of a bank, either may indorse for the other of such officers. When made payable to the order of any other chartered company by its corporate name, such indorsement should be made by the president, treasurer, or other duly authorized financial officer of such company. When made payable to the order of an unincorporated company by its assumed name, before payment can be made, evidence must be lodged in this office, or in that by which the payment is to be made, that the person indorsing the paper on the part of such company is duly authorized, as agent or otherwise, to make such indorsement, and receive payment thereon.

Third. When indorsement is made by attorney for individuals, associations, companies or corporations, the original power of attorney, or an exemplified or legally-certified copy thereof, must be lodged in this office or in that office where the paper may have been made payable. General powers of attorney will be sufficient for all payments to the same parties. Special powers of attorney, relating to the simple transaction, must in all cases accompany the paper on which payment is made in virtue thereof. All these powers of attorney must have the requisite revenue stamps attached.

Fourth. All indorsements must be the proper autograph signatures of the persons required to make the same, and no payment will be made on any stamped name of any person, association, company, or corporation. When indorsement is made by a cross or other sign, or monograph, it must be witnessed, and the witness should state his residence.

Fifth. Acknowledgments or receipts for any paper remitted or sent from this office need not be made or given, unless a special request to that effect shall accompany its transmission, or a blank form of a receipt, to be signed and returned, shall be sent with the paper for that purpose.

F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer United States.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION.

DECEMBER 8, 1865.

David T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk of the Common Council:

SIR: You will please notify the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in special session on Saturday next, December nine, at three o'clock, for the consideration of such business as may come before said board.

JAMES O'BRIEN, Fifteenth District.
MORGAN JONES, Second District.
PETER MASTERSON, Thirteenth District.
BERNARD KELLY, Twelfth District.
PETER McKNIGHT, Eighth District.
TERENCE FARLEY, Sixteenth District.
MICHAEL NORTON, Third District.
JOHN MOORE, First District.
JOSEPH SHANNON, Sixth District.
LEWIS R. RYERS, Ninth District.
IGNATIUS FLYNN, Fifth District.

Present—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley.

The President being absent at roll-call, on motion of Alderman Ryers, Alderman Jeremiah was called to the chair.

The minutes of September four, October nine and November thirty were read and approved.

INVITATIONS.

An invitation was received from the Father Mathew Society to review them in procession on the tenth day of October, the birthday of the Apostle of Temperance.

Which was received.

An invitation was received from the Congregation Bnai Jeshran to attend the consecration of the new synagogue, Thirty-fourth-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue.

Which was received.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Van Voorhis—

Petition of the property-owners in Eighty-sixth-street, west of the Bloomingdale road, to have gas lamps placed therein.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

By Alderman Van Voorhis—

Petition for curb, gutter and sidwalks on One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Second-avenue and Avenue A.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Van Voorhis—

Petition from the Prospect Hill Reformed Dutch Church for relief from assessments.

Which was referred to the Committee on Assessments.

By Alderman Van Voorhis—

Remonstrance of property-owners in One Hundred and Eighteenth-street against building sewer.

Which was refered to the Committee on Sewers.

By the President—

Bill of Matthew Newman for fitting up Fifth District, Seventh Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By the President—

Bill of Adam Kamgshansen for fitting up election poll, Fifteenth District, Twelfth Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By the same—

Bill of A. B. Miller for fitting up election polls.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By the same—

Bill of John Brockherdt for fitting up election poll, Sixth District, Twenty-first Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Alderman McKnight—

Petition for the payment of a claim for repairing piers foot of Eighty-sixth-street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Alderman McKnight—

Petition for change of slip from Eighty-sixth-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Alderman McKnight—

Petition of A. Green for permission to erect a stand.

Which was granted.

By the President—

Petition of the Women's Prison Association of the City of New-York, Isaac J. Hooper Home, for a donation.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Norton—

Petition of John M. Morenus to erect a paper stand on the northeast corner of King and Varick streets, whereupon he presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby granted to John Morenus to place a stand for the sale of newspapers on the northeast corner of King and Varick streets, in front of the premises of John Cleary, to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was granted.

By Alderman Moore—

Bill of F. Eckhardt for fitting up the poll of the First District of the First Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Moore—

Bill of F. Schworm for fitting up the poll of the Fourth District of the First Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By the President—

Bill for fitting up the poll at number one hundred and forty-five East Twenty-ninth-street, for Charter Election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By the President—

Petition of Samuel M. Fox to lay an improved railway track on Broadway.

Which was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

By the President—

Bill of Cornelius Sullivan for fitting up the poll in the Nineteenth District of the Twentieth Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Bill of Zietrick Strauss for fitting up the election poll for the Eighth District of the Seventeenth Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By the President—

Bill of John Haadtfelder for fitting up the poll of the Fourteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Kelly—

Bill of Joseph Achbold for fitting up election polls in the Twelfth Aldermanic District.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Gedney—

Bill of W. Waltham, for fitting up poll of Twelfth Election District, Ninth Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Gedney—

Bill of Valentine Ruhl, for fitting up election poll, Eleventh Election District, Ninth Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Norton—

Petition of F. W. Latham, to erect a sign poll in front of his premises.

Which was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Van Voorhis—

Resolved, That croton water mains be laid in Eighty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

By Alderman Van Voorhis—

Resolved, That a cross walk be laid at the crossing of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Tenth-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Van Voorhis—

Resolved, That Ninetieth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Shannon—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Edward Van Ranst, for the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars, for furnishing coaches to the Common Council of St. Louis, and charge the same to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Van Voorhis—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Harlem River to Eighth-avenue, be numbered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

By Alderman Van Voorhis—

Resolved, That lamp-posts be set and gas lamps be lighted in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Broadway and Tenth-avenue, and in Tenth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

By Alderman Norton—

Whereas, the construction of railroad tracks along West-street has diminished its capacity for the accommodation of carts and vehicles; and whereas the steady increase of the commerce and growth of the city demand that every facility should be given to the transportation of produce and goods and the improvement of the shores of the harbor, and every means to be used for its preservation, and to give suitable access thereto; therefore be it

Resolved, That West-street be widened to the limits of the bulkhead line, as fixed by the Harbor Commissioner, throughout its entire length from Battery-place to Hammond-street, and that a suitable bulkhead be erected along the same, and the space within such bulkhead hereby contemplated be filled in with good and wholesome earth.

Resolved, That the said bulkhead be constructed of stone masonry, or of cast-iron hollow piles of the most approved form, and that it be referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips to examine into and report at the earliest practicable period as to the best and most durable form of such bulkhead, so as to secure the slips from being filled in by deposits from the streets, and to give permanency to the structure.

Resolved, That after the form and character of the said bulkhead shall be decided on, the Street Commissioner give the proper legal notice to owners and persons interested in the said bulkhead, to go on and complete the same, in conformity to the plans of the Common Council, within such time as may hereafter be fixed, in proportion to their respective interests, or that the same be done by the city at their expense.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Resolved, That Second and Third avenues, from Twenty-sixth to Fortieth streets, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on streets.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the sidewalk in Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-fourth streets, be flagged the full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on roads.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to James Hiew, to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, Nos. One Hundred and Nine and One Hundred and Eleven East Twenty-second streets, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Mr. Brower, to place a show case in front of his place of business, No. 825½ Broadway, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Kelly—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John G. Dale, to build a shed and office on Pier numbers forty-five and forty-six North River, and widen the said pier on the north side even with the L on said pier, to the width of the present L, within sixty feet of the present bulkhead, the same to be done at his own cost and expense, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Kelly—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid across West-street, at the southwest corner of Canal and West streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Kelly—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given to Abram McLane, President of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, to widen pier at the foot of Canal-street to the present width of the pier to the bulkheads to the outer portion, and to build a shed thereon; same to be done at his own cost and expense; to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioners.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Flynn—

Resolved, That the name of Catherine Savin, number one-hundred and eighty-six Green-street, be placed on the list of blind persons to receive a donation of fifty dollars.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Alderman Flynn—

Resolved, That the name of Stephen Griadi be placed on the list of blind persons who are to receive a donation of fifty dollars.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of each of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the present year for the sum of one thousand dollars for services rendered. The amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized to draw his warrant in favor of the President of the Board of Councilmen and the President of the Board of Aldermen each, for the sum of one thousand dollars for services rendered as Commissioner of Health, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and hereby is directed to draw his warrant for the sum of eight hundred dollars, in favor of Wm. C. W. Hawkins, first director of the Mariners' Family Industrial Society of the Port of New-York, and charge the same to the account of donations.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Kelly—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw warrants in favor of the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen, and the Deputy-clerk of the Board of Alderman for the sum of three hundred dollars as compensation for extra services to committees of the respective Boards for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five; also warrants for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars for each of the assistant clerks, messengers, sergeant-at-arms and doorkeepers of the respective boards for similar services, the amount to be charged to the appropriation for city contingencies, or any appropriation having a balance sufficient to pay the same.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Moore—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to renew the lease, now about expiring, of premises for the use of the Law Department, numbers one hundred and fifteen and one hundred and seventeen Nassau-street, for a period of ten years, at the following rates, viz.: For the office of the Corporation Counsel, eight thousand dollars per annum; for the office of the Corporation Attorney, five thousand dollars per annum; and for the office of the Public Administrator, five thousand dollars per annum.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Theodore Hoersch to keep a small stand in front of number six hundred and fifty-eight Broadway, he having obtained permission from the occupant of said store, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Resolved, That permission be and hereby is given to Alvin Levi to keep a stand in front of number three hundred and forty-four Bowery, he having obtained permission of occupant of said store, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Gedney—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Broadway, from Forty-first street to Forty-second-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Assessments presented a report donating a sum sufficient to pay an assessment on the property of the Fifty-eighth-street Baptist Church.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report donating a sum sufficient to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, to pay assessments.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips presented a report to build a pier at the foot of Seventieth-street, North River.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to pave Spring-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to pave Walker-street with Belgian pavement, from Broadway to West Broadway.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on National Affairs presented a report to pay bill of Alexander Brandon, amounting to one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner submitting inventory of all fire apparatus and other property used by Engine, Hose, and Hook and Ladder Companies, with receipt of the Fire Commissioners for the same.

Received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner transmitting his second quarterly report for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Received and the usual number ordered to be printed in due form.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Masterson moved that the Board do now adjourn, to meet again on Monday next, eleventh instant, at three o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

And the President, *pro tem*, announced that the board stood adjourned until Monday next, eleventh instant, at three o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

FINANCIAL.

NORWOOD & LOCKWOOD,
BROKERS
IN
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 17 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
A. G. NORWOOD, of the N. Y. Stock Exchange. JNO. F. LOCKWOOD, late of Buffalo.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
INTEREST DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1865.

Parties holding (30) thirty or more coupons of the three years seven and three-tenths notes maturing on the 15th inst., are requested to hand them in with schedules, at any time prior to the 14th inst.

Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 14th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Coupon Interest Department of this office.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

LHERBETTE, KANE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS AND GENERAL FORWARDING AGENTS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.

Travelers in Europe can have their letters sent to the above address.

ELECTION NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., No. 100 Broadway, Dec. 4, 1865.

AN ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN DIRECTORS, to hold office for three years from Jan. 1, 1865, will be held at the office of this Company on TUESDAY, Dec. 19, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.

LOCKWOOD & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 94 BROADWAY AND NO. 6 WALL-ST.

Dealers in government and other securities.

Interest allowed upon deposits of gold and currency, subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to merchants and bankers upon favorable terms.

TRAVELING CREDITS.

Circular notes for £10 and upwards, on the Union Bank of London, available in all the principal towns and cities of Europe, for sale, at the current rate of exchange, by L. P. MORTON & CO., Bankers, No. 35 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO., No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1865.

THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF the stock of the SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY have been forfeited, and will be sold at public auction, at the office of the company, on SATURDAY, Dec. 23, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., for non-payment of assessment, due June 5, 1865: Certificate No. 49, in name of B. F. Woodward, for 5 shares; Certificate No. 76, in name of Geo. P. Deshon, for 75 shares; Certificate No. 88, in name of Joshua Hendricks, for 25 shares.

By order of Board of Directors.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1865.

PURSUANT TO THE TERMS OF THE agreement, the annual meeting of the owners of certificates issued by the Trustees of Creditors and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (E. D.,) will be held at the office of said trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th of December, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 24, 1865.

THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS maturing on the first Monday of January, 1866, will be paid at the Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York on the 1st to the 15th days, inclusive, of January, 1866.

JAMES H. BEVERIDGE, State Treasurer.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Schuylkill Coal Company for the purpose of filling vacancies in the Board of Directors will be held at the office of the company, No. 7 Nassau-st. on FRIDAY, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock.

J. A. TIMPSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1865.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1865.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this association will be held at the banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

TO CAPITALISTS OR OTHERS WISHING A GOOD, SAFE INVESTMENT.—The advertiser, being in need of ready money, will dispose of 100 shares of express stock. Address EXPRESS, Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

All denominations of 7 3-10 notes on hand for immediate delivery.

Gold, Government Securities, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1865.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of directors, will be held at their banking-house on the second TUESDAY in January next. By order of the board.

J. C. MARSELLUS, Assistant Cashier.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
ISSUED IN 1864,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF BENNEHOFF RESERVE OIL COMPANY, No. 67 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1865.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the BENNEHOFF RESERVE OIL COMPANY will be held on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the company, No. 67 Wall-st., for the purpose of reducing the capital stock from $1,000,000 (one million dollars) to $100,000 (one hundred thousand dollars,) and for such other business as may be brought before the meeting. A full attendance is requested, as it requires a two-thirds vote of the stockholders to accomplish the object.

Parties unable to attend the meeting, but wishing to further the purpose of the same, can do so by signing the inclosed proxy and forwarding it to ISAAC BERNHEIMER, the President of the company, constituting him their attorney to vote for them at said meeting.

Transfer books will be closed from the 6th of December to the 27th of December, inclusive.

ISAAC BERNHEIMER, HENRY COHN, JACOB STETTHEIMER, A. H. CORDOZA, I. A. QUACKENBOSS, THOMAS PALMER, Jr., JOHN J. MORRIS, WM. SELIGMAN, WM. A. PARKER,	Trustees.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK MAPLE SHADE OIL CO., No. 67 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1865.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-York Maple Shade Oil Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the company, No. 67 Wall-st., for the purpose of reducing the capital stock from $500,000 (five hundred thousand dollars) to $50,000, (fifty thousand dollars,) and for such other business as may be brought before the meeting. A full attendance is requested, as it requires a two-thirds vote of the stockholders to accomplish the object.

Parties unable to attend the meeting, but wishing to further the purpose of the same, can do so by signing the inclosed proxy and forwarding it to ISAAC BERNHEIMER, the President of the company, constituting him their attorney to vote for them at said meeting.

Transfer books will be closed from the 6th of December to the 27th of December, inclusive.

ISAAC BERNHEIMER, JOHN J. MORRIS, HENRY COHN, I. A. QUACKENBOSS, J. GOLDSMITH, J. MEYER, A. FATMAN, J. NATHAN, JOHN EADIE,	Trustees.

THE RATHBONE PETROLEUM COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA.—A meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of said company, Room No. 22, No. 54 William-st., New-York City, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of December, at 12 o'clock M., to vote upon two resolutions which will be offered: 1. To increase the capital stock of said company by fifty thousand shares, as additional working capital. 2. To diminish the whole capital stock from three to one dollar per share; and for such other business as may come before the meeting.

GEORGE F. COCK, JOHN F. PICKRELL, GEO. BRADISH, ROBERT C. EMBREE,	Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1865.

THE AMERICAN LAND COMPANY AND AGENCY, ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 57 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK CITY,

will buy and sell real estate, as the agent of others, in all parts of the United States, especially in the South.

Will negotiate loans on real securities. Will facilitate emigration, and will transact all business in which a responsible agent, known and trusted by all interests, may be usefully employed.

JOHN A. ANDREW, President.
FRANK E. HOWE, Vice-President and General Agent, North.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the shareholders of this bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at their banking-house, as above, on the second TUESDAY of Janurry next, 9th prox., at 12 o'clock noon, and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, 8th December, 1865.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1865.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR fifteen directors of this bank and three inspectors for the following election, will take place at the Banking House, on the SECOND TUESDAY in January ensuing.

The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock, P. M.

By order, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house No. 33 Wall-st., in this city, on MONDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK STAR PETROLEUM AND MINING CO., Nos. 168 AND 170 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company, on MONDAY, Dec. 11, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 7th to the 12th day of December, inclusive.

DE LACY LOUCKS, Secretary.

NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1865.

AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF THE third class, pursuant to the charter of this company, will be held at the office of the company, on the third WEDNESDAY of inst., Dec. 20, at 1 o'clock P. M. The polls will close at 2 P. M.

T. T. MERWIN, Secretary.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on the second TUESDAY of January next, (9th proximo,) between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1865.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 9th of January next, from 12 M. until 1 o'clock P. M.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

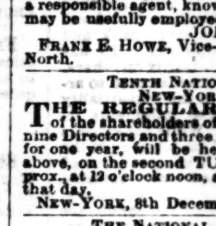
CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE CREDITORS of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Rogers Locomotive and Machine Works, No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th of December, at 12 o'clock noon. It is important that every creditor should be duly represented.

CHARLES A. PEABODY HAS RESIGNED the position of United States Judge for Louisiana, and resumed the practice of law in New-York at No. 161 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

MISCELLANEOUS.



SPRING HORSES
CANTERING HORSES,
SELF-OPERATING SWINGS,
BABY TENDERS,
SLEDS AND TOYS.
ICE SKATES IN GREAT VARIETY.
LEWIS TIBBALS, No. 510 Broadway,
Directly opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

N. B.—Invalid Chairs and Propellers on hand and made to order.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

IRON! IRON!!

200 tons No. 1 Scotch Pig.
250 tons No. 1 Allentown.
250 tons No. 1 Thomas.
200 tons No. 1 Carbon.
200 tons No. 1 Poughkeepsie.
500 tons best Bar Iron.
100 tons common Bar Iron.
100 tons Wrought Scrap.
100 tons best Spike Iron.

Ready for immediate delivery. For sale by PETTEE, WILSON & CO., No. 228 South-st.

A GENTLEMAN, RESIDENT OF CALIFORNIA for the last fourteen years, about returning, offers his services to transact any law, commercial or confidential business; is familiar with all mining interests, and has facilities for obtaining correct information as to their value, &c.; and without claiming to be a scientific mining engineer, can give a clear, practical and common sense report on any such property or other business intrusted to his care. Has leisure to attend to any respectable agencies. References unexceptionable as to qualification and integrity. Address CALIFORNIAN, care Lees & Waller, Agents Bank of California, No. 33 Pine-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the city to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

PAPER-MILL WANTED — NEAR NEW-York, of large size and in complete running order; to buy or to hire. Address JAMES CARSON, Box No. 2,141, No. 15 Beekman-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned, HENRY A. BARLING and ABNER H. DAVIS, as executors of the last will and testament of Edward Mott Robinson, deceased, will sell at public auction, through Burdett, Jones & Co., auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon, the three-eighths of the ship *Queen of the East*, of New-York, her tackle, apparel and furniture, &c., mortgaged to the said Edward Mott Robinson, deceased, by Eben B. Crocker and George Warren, to secure the sum of $12,509, by indenture of mortgage, dated March 8, 1864, recorded at the Custom-house in New-York March 8, 1864, in Liber 44, folio 33, &c., of Bills of Sale of Registered Vessels. Default having been made in payment of said mortgage debt, the said sale will be made in pursuance of the power contained in said mortgage. The said vessel is now lying at the North Middle Wharf in the Atlantic Basin, in the City of Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1865.

HENRY A. BARLING,
ABNER H. DAVIS,
Executors, &c., of Edward Mott Robinson.

LARGE SALE OF NAVY CLOTHING, SHEETING, CANVAS DUCK, MATTRESSES, BLANKETS, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES NAVY PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1865.

Will be sold at auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at the inspection of provisions and clothing in the Navy-yard, New-York, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., a large assortment of navy clothing, &c., &c., consisting, more or less, of:

3,420 blue cloth pea-jackets; 3,425 blue cloth round jackets.
7,889 blue satinet trousers; 18,667 blue cloth caps.
14,967 blue flannel overshirts; 17,100 blue flannel undershirts.
14,808 blue flannel drawers; 22,708 pairs woolen socks.
10,199 mattresses; 6,351 blankets.
5,562 pairs boots; 6,454 pairs kip shoes.
8,108 pairs calf shoes; 1,151 pairs negro brogans.
20,980 yards blue satinet; 28,812 yards blue flannel.

Also, a large lot of Barnsby sheeting, canvas duck, black silk handkerchiefs, cotton pocket-handkerchiefs and sewing-silk. By order of the Chief of Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

Samples of the sheeting and duck can be seen at this office; other articles at the Navy-yard, on and until the day of sale.

TERMS—Cash, 10 per cent. paid down, and the balance before the goods are taken away, which must be within a reasonable time, under forfeiture of goods and the 10 per cent. deposited.

JOHN D. GIBSON, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

LARGE SALE OF
CHOICE OAK-TANNED LEATHER.

CHIEF-QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Nov. 28, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, in lots to suit purchasers, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, Dec. 12, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., a superior stock of

PURE OAK-TANNED LEATHER,

comprising

4,461 sides (containing about 78,622 feet) wax upper leather.
5,279 sides (containing about 98,676 pounds) sole leather.
788 sides (containing about 10,798 pounds) welt leather.

This leather was carefully selected for manufacturing army boots and bootees, and is to be sold in consequence of the disbanding of a large portion of the army.

Terms cash in government funds.

Property to be removed within five days from day of sale.

WILLIAM W. McKIM,
Colonel and Chief-Quartermaster.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

Will sell on FRIDAY, Dec. 15, 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Simeon Draper, U. S. Cotton Agent,

ABOUT 2,000 BALES MEMPHIS COTTON.

The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and may be seen in the bale at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and by sample at the office of the auctioneers, No. 36 Pine-st., New-York, two days before the sale.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE FIFTH, EIGHTH, NINTH, TWELFTH, NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH WARDS.—A. J. BLEECKER & SON will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, 14th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, the following valuable real estate, viz.:

7TH-AV.—Three lots northeast corner 7th-av. and 54th-st.
10TH-AV.—Three-story brick house, No. 464 10th-av., near 39th-st.
10TH-AV.—Two lots southeast corner 10th-av. and 78th-st.
5TH-AV.—Two large lots corner 5th-av. and 117th-st.
2D-AV.—Four lots east side 2d-av., corner 107th-st.
2D-AV.—Four lots west side 2d-av., 25 feet south 56th-st.
1ST-AV.—Five lots east side 1st-av., corner 107th-st.
56TH-ST.—Two lots south side 56th-st., near 7th-av.
57TH-ST.—Four lots south side 57th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
63D-ST.—Two lots north side, near 4th-av.
63D-ST.—One lot south side 63d-st., near Broadway and 8th-av., 100 feet from Central Park.

LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

NORTH MOORE-ST.—Three leases of lot, with buildings thereon, Nos. 58, 58, 62 North Moore-st., between Hudson and Varick sts.
CHARLTON-ST.—Three two-story brick houses and lease of lots, Nos. 76, 78, 80 Charlton-st., between Hudson and Varick.
GREENWICH-ST.—Two leased lots, with the three two-story dwelling-houses, Nos. 644, 646, 648, Greenwich-st., between Morton and Barrow sts.
WASHINGTON-ST.—Three-story brick and three-story frame houses, and lease of lot, No. 449 Washington-st., east side, between Desbrosses and Watts-sts.

For further particulars and terms of sale reference is made to hand-bills and maps at the Auction-room, No. 77 Cedar-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 107 CENTRAL PARK LOTS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Charles King, deceased:

5TH-AV.—7 lots east side, between 115th and 116th sts.
6TH-AV.—12 lots east side, between 116th and 118th sts.
117TH-ST.—19 lots and gores north side, between 5th and 6th avs.
117TH-ST.—21 lots south side, between 5th and 6th avs.
116TH-ST.—8 lots and gores north side, between 5th and 6th avs.
115TH-ST.—4 lots and gores north side, between 4th and 5th avs.
115TH-ST.—3 lots and gores south side, between 4th and 5th avs.
112TH-ST.—2 lots north side, between 3d and 4th avs.
111TH-ST.—2 gores north side, 175 feet east of 5th-av.
110TH-ST.—4 lots north side, 125 feet east of 5th-av.
8TH-AV.—4 lots and gores west side, between 112th and and 113th sts.
8TH-AV.—1 lot west side, between 118th and 119th sts.
8TH-AV.—2 lots east side, between 123d and 124th sts.
113TH-ST.—14 lots north side, between 8th and 9th avs.
114TH-ST.—4 lots south side, between 8th and 9th avs.

Maps at office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

Hannah King, Executrix; George King, Lewis May, Executors.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Office No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF Carrara marble statuary, pedestals, &c., just received per ship *Uno*, from Leghorn, Italy, and never before exhibited in this country.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, at 7½ o'clock, at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, two doors below 14th-st., about 40 pieces of elegant Carrara marble statuary, groups of figures, imported by Messrs. F. Zannoni & Co., from the best studios of Italy, comprising among others the following: Groups—Charity, Cupid Captured by Venus, Guardian Angel, Shepherdess, Contending Cupids, &c.; Statues and Busts—Fisher Boy, Thorwaldsen's Hebe, Canova's Venus, Summer, Flora, Bacchante, Peasant Girl, Madonna, Diana, Apollo, &c.

Also, the superb bust of the late President ABRAHAM LINCOLN, by the celebrated artist, Chevalier Pio Fedi, of Florence, (which has been on exhibition during the past two months at the gallery of Messrs. Goupil & Co.,) with elaborately carved pedestal.

The above will be on exhibition on Monday, 10th inst., with catalogues.

C. W. BOTELER, JR., Auctioneer.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND DAMAGED HOSPITAL PROPERTY AND HOSPITAL WAGONS.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, in this city, at Judiciary-square Warehouse, Fifth and E sts., on THURSDAY, Dec. 14, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of serviceable and damaged Hospital property, consisting of Blankets, Sheets, Hair Pillows, Bed Sacks, &c. 10,000 serviceable Blankets will be sold; also, 500 Hair Pillows.

At the close of the sale will be sold,

TWELVE MEDICINE WAGONS, IN GOOD CONDITION.

Purchasers will be required to pay for and remove property within forty-eight hours from termination of sale.

C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Purveyor.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT MULES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Col. C. H. Tompkins, Q. M., at the Eastern Branch Corral, near Lincoln Hospital Depot, Washington, D. C., commencing WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., a superior lot of

SIX HUNDRED GOVERNMENT MULES.

The Mules are well broken, matched, in fine condition, and may be considered, in every respect, a first-class lot.

They will be sold singly, to the highest bidder, and the sale will be continued from day to day until the whole number is sold.

Terms cash, in government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FOURTH-AV. AND 127TH-ST. PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Dec. 11, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

4TH-AV.—Four lots, with the substantial four story brick house thereon, situate on the northwest corner of 4th-av. and 127th-st.

127TH-ST.—Two lots on the north side 127th-st., ninety-six feet west of 4th-av. Street and avenue are graded, curbed and guttered.

MEERT GALLERY OF OIL-PAINTINGS, warranted originals, to be sold at auction by BANGS, MERWIN & CO., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 8 o'clock. Now on exhibition at the salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

BREVOORT PETROLEUM COMPANY, OFFICE No. 126 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE BREVOORT PETROLEUM COMPANY have THIS DAY declared a dividend of Two and a Half (2½) per Cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable at their office on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th insts., inclusive.

JAMES S. CREAMER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WOLF CREEK DIAMOND COAL CO., No. 205 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a cash dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock out of the earnings of the company since its organization, June 23, 1865, to Oct. 31, inclusive, payable on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books will close on 11th, and re-open 26th inst.

R. R. ROBB, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1865.

JEWS' HOSPITAL IN NEW-YORK,
NOS. 138 AND 140 WEST 28TH-ST.
Between 7th and 8th avs.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1865.

An election will be held at the hospital on the 10th day of December next for three Directors, as Class No. 4, to serve for four years from the 16th day of January next, in place of Messrs. N. K. Rosenfeld, H. Aronson and Anson Leo, all of whose term of office will expire on that day.

The poll will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 12 o'clock M.

SAMUEL A. LEWIS,
Hon'y Sec'ty.

DRY GOODS.

FINE CLOTHING
AT RETAIL
for thirty days, preparatory to removal.
CARHART,
WHITFORD & CO.,
NOS. [illegible] and [illegible] BROADWAY,
corner of Worth-st.,
offer, in great variety and at LESS than wholesale prices,
OVERCOATS,
BUSINESS SUITS
AND DRESS SUITS,
equal in style and workmanship to custom work.

CURTAIN GOODS, FURNITURE COVERINGS.
NEW STYLES, ELEGANT DESIGNS.
E. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 Broadway,

Have now on hand the most VARIED assortment of RICH GOODS, and invite the attention of parties furnishing to an examination of the same.

All orders executed by tasty and experienced workmen.

GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE
OF
WINTER DRY GOODS
AT
ADOLF KUSTER'S, No. 225 8th-av.
Commences on MONDAY, the 11th inst.
PRICES OF DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS REDUCED 15 PER CENT.
PRICES OF BLANKETS
AND FLANNELS REDUCED 25 PER CENT.
An excellent chance
to buy splendid
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
cheaper than elsewhere.
Please call early this week at
ADOLF KUSTER'S, No. 225 8th-av.

KID GLOVES
90 cents a pair,
1,000 dozen.
LADIES' KID GLOVES,
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED REAL FRENCH KID,
AT
90 cents a pair,
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-av., near 14th-st.,

SELLING OFF—SELLING OFF.
AND NO BOGUS SALE.

JAMES TUCKER'S removal from No. 759 Broadway is imperative next Spring, 1866. Now, then, the temptation for the discerning public: J. T. offers a large and rich stock of millinery materials at a heavy sacrifice.

TAILORS, MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS
dealt with liberally.

Upright glass cases for sale. No. 759 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS.
HANDSOME BARGAINS.

We invite special attention to our large and most desirable stock of MOURNING MATERIALS. SEVERAL NEW ARTICLES, not kept elsewhere, are just received.

N. B.—CRAPE CLOTH, SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW, over 2 yards wide, BEAUTIFUL TEXTURE, only $10 per dress, selling fast.

W. JACKSON,
Importer and Dealer in Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

MOURNING BONNETS,
A MOST BEAUTIFUL STOCK.
SOME CHOICE NOVELTIES THIS WEEK.
N. B.—JUST RECEIVED, 3-4 BLACK CRAPE CLOTH, A NEW ARTICLE FOR DRESSES, AT JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, bet. Spring and Prince sts.,
opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

1865. HOLIDAY PRESENTS. 1866.
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT, JUST RECEIVED,
WILL BE CLOSED OUT AT
VERY LOW PRICES.
ALSO,
CURTAIN MATERIALS
OF ALL STYLES.
E. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 BROADWAY.

VALENTINE & CO.,
NO. 12 FOURTH-AVENUE,
HAVE THE PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE THAT
SANTA CLAUS HAS COME!
WITH PILES OF PLUNDER FROM GERMANY, JAPAN, ENGLAND, FRANCE, FROM WAY DOWN EAST AND WAY OFF YONDER, AND LEFT IT ALL AT THE FAR-FAMED NO. 12, WHERE YOU'LL FIND, AT A SLIGHT ADVANCE,
WRITING-DESKS AND NECESSARIES,
GLOVE-BOXES, WORK-BOXES,
SOLITAIRES, STANDS AND VASES,
JEWEL CASES, INLAID CABINETS AND TRAYS,
BOWLS AND BOXES, FIDDLING FOXES,
GAMES WITH BALLS AND OTHER WAYS,
HORSES, DONKEYS, DOGS AND MUTTONS,
BAGS, PORTMONNAIES, FANCY BUTTONS,
GUNS, CARS, RATTLES, RUBBER BALLS,
WAX, BISQUET AND ELASTIC DOLLS,
THOUSANDS OF
BABIES FOR THE GIRLS.
WAX DOLLS FOR 25 CENTS, WITH CURLS!!!
OPERA FANS AND DRESSING CASES, EAR-DROPS, BRACELETS, CAMEO FACES, EMBROIDERED WAISTS AND ROBES FOR INFANTS; GLOVES, KANDKERCHIEFS AND SCARFS FOR GALLANTS, FOR YOUNG OR OLD, HOSE, DRAWERS AND SHIRTS, CORSETS, BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS, COLLARS AND CUFFS, LACE SLEEVES, LACE SETS, POMADES, PERFUMERY, GLASSES, NETS, NAPKINS, QUILTS, BLANKETS, ETC., ETC., ETC.
NO. 12 FOURTH-AV. VALENTINE & CO.

FOSTER & WELSH,
NO. 227 8TH-AV., NEAR 22D-ST., ARE OFFERING ALL KINDS OF DRY GOODS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
EXTRA QUALITY SHAKER FLANNELS, 55c.
FINE ALL-WOOL WHITE FLANNELS, 44c.
HEAVY RED AND GRAY TWILLED, 44c.
BEST PLUSH CANTON FLANNELS, 44c.
GOOD YARD-WIDE MUSLINS, 25c.
HEAVY BROWN SHEETINGS, 25c. and 28c.
GREAT BARGAINS IN BALMORAL SKIRTS.
EXTRA QUALITY BALMORALS, $2 50 and $3.
ALL OUR BEST PRINTS, 25c.
YARD-WIDE ENGLISH PRINTS, 31c.
BEST STYLES OF DELAINES, 31c.
BARGAINS IN FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOS, TURIN CLOTHS, ALPACAS, REPS, PLAID POPLINS, &c.
WHITE ALPACAS FOR EVENING DRESSES.
BLANKETS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
LAKE & McCREERY
Will offer for the balance of the season their
LARGE AND ELEGANT
ASSORTMENT OF
WINTER CLOAKS, COMPRISING
VELVET, CLOTH, SILK AND
OPERA CLOAKS,
At greatly reduced prices.
No. 471 BROADWAY.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway.

Goods purchased on commission in the cities of Europe. Drafts on London, Paris and Germany at favorable rates.

Parcels, packages, and heavy goods sent by steamers twice every week to any part of Europe.

CLOAK AND MANTILLA
ESTABLISHMENT,
At No. 296 Canal-st.,
Under the Brandreth House.
PARISIAN VELVET CLOAKS,
the latest novelties.
OPERA CLOAKS,
and the largest assortment in the United States of all kinds of
WINTER CLOAKS,
in elegant styles, at
ADOLPH NEW,
No. 296, the first store in Canal-st., No. 296.

HOLIDAY GOODS CHEAP.
PRESENTS FOR OLD AND YOUNG.

Now ready, every possible variety of toys, dolls, dolls' goods, games, puzzles, tricks, theatres, baskets, pocket-books, wallets, purses, pocket cutlery, fancy articles, black walnut brackets, easels, frames, book-shelves, book-slides, photographs, albums, French, German and English toy books, &c., &c.

Those desiring to make the best selection and avoid the crowd, and the high prices of holidays, would do well to buy now at TOWNSEND'S, No. 953 Broadway, and No. 183 5th-av.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. F. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-Yo

MISS M. E. HOUSTON, LATE WITH Hearn and Genin, has specialties in cloaks and bonnets. Dress-making in all its branches. Particular attention paid to orders. No. 739 Broadway, below 8th-st.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 Broadway,
Will offer on Monday, 11th inst.,
5,000 DRESSES at a great reduction from former prices, for HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
consisting of
EMPRESS CLOTHS, POPLINS, ALPACAS, VALENCIAS, PLAID and STRIPED, WOOL PLAIDS, WINCEYS, with a great variety of other DRESS GOODS.

1,000 pieces, new patterns, PRINTED DELAINES. 1,000 FRENCH, ENGLISH, MERRIMACK, COCHECO, and other fast-colored prints, all put up in DRESS PATTERNS and price marked in plain figures and placed on separate counters for convenience of customers.

BLACK and FANCY SILKS of every description,
VELVETS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, GLOVES, HOSIERY.
CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 Broadway,
Have just received
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
RICH PARIS NOVELTIES in SILKS, suitable for EVENING OR STREET DRESSES.
Some of the styles are the
RICHEST and MOST ELEGANT GOODS
ever offered by us at RETAIL.
Also, a large lot of very fine
PARIS CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
from Wednesday's great auction sale, at about half cost of importation.
ALSO,
PAISLEY BROCHE, filled centres, very rich, only $29, worth $50.

RICH LYONS AND PARIS
DRESS SILKS, REPS, MOIRE, BROCADE, SATINS, ROBES, &c., &c.
ALSO, LOW-PRICED SILKS,
Plain, Stripes, Plaids, Figured, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FRENCH AND IRISH POPLINS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS, REPS, MERINOS, WOOLEN PLAIDS, MELANGES, ALPACAS, LINSEY WOOLSEYS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS, WINCEYS, PRINTED CASHMERES, &c., &c., &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., corner Christie.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

EXTRA RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES—JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMERS.
ALSO, LOW-PRICED LACES
AND EMBROIDERIES, in every variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS
AND SACQUES,
in every variety. Also
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
a full assortment, at retail.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CLOAKINGS, and TRIMMINGS for Ladies', Men's, and Boys' wear, a large and desirable assortment, at retail.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465, and 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHERINE-ST.

BLANKETS, QUILTS, DOMESTICS, LINENS, NAPKINS, FLANNELS, COUNTERPANES, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, CURTAIN MATERIALS, CORNICES, PIANO AND TABLE COVERINGS, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETING, FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,

No. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now on hand a full assortment of ENGLISH VELVET, TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETING; also, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETS, DRUGGETS, and all other articles pertaining to the Carpet trade, which they are selling at IMPORTED and MANUFACTURERS' PRICES for CASH.

FOSTER BROTHERS
WILL OFFER,
THE PRESENT WEEK,
SOME OF THE
GREATEST BARGAINS
EVER OFFERED TO THE RETAIL TRADE.
BLACK ALPACA
FOR 40 CTS., WORTH 50 CTS.
FOR 50 CTS., WORTH 62½ CTS.
FOR 62½ CTS., WORTH 75 CTS.
BLANKETS, BLANKETS,
FOR $5, WORTH $6.
FOR $6, WORTH $8.
FOR $7, WORTH $10.
BALMORAL SKIRTS
FOR $2 50, WORTH $3 50.
FOR $3 00, WORTH $4 00.

Plaid Dress Goods	37½c.	Former price	50c.
Plaid Poplinetts	50c.	Former price	62½c.
Striped Poplinetts	50c.	Former price	62½c.
Mohair Debeges	31c.	Former price	50c.

CLOTHS FOR CLOAKS, CASSIMERES FOR PANTS.
BEAVER CLOTHS REDUCED $2 a yard.
BARGAINS IN MUSLINS.

This week we will sell Muslins cheap. We always sell them CHEAP, but this week EXTRA CHEAP.

We intend to maintain our long and well-established reputation for cheap MUSLINS, cheap FLANNELS and cheap PRINTS. For a good yard-wide heavy muslin at 25 cents; for a heavy all-wool flannel, at 37½ cents, 40 cents and 45 cents; for extra prints at 23 cents and 25 cents, go to

FOSTER BROTHERS,
NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST., CORNER COMMERCE.

AUBUSSON CARPETS
IN ONE PIECE.
FRENCH MOQUETTE
AND AXMINSTER CARPETS
By the Yard.
WILTON VELVET TAPESTRY
AND BRUSSELS CARPETS,
In New and Elegant Designs.
SATIN DAMASKS,
BROCATELS, LACE
AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
Together with a complete assortment of
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
Just received and for sale at
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

BARGAINS
in SILKS, SATINS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
every variety of
ELEGANT DRESS GOODS,
INDIA AND FRENCH
CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES, GLOVES,
FURNISHING GOODS,
&c., &c., &c.
suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
From $50 to $2,000.
J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st.,
Third door below Amity-st.

DESPRES,
MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY GLOVES,
No. 89 Rue Richelieu, Paris.

INDIA GOODS! MARCHANDISE DE L'INDE! INDIANISCHE WAAREN! All kinds of staple, fancy, curious articles, silks and shawls, at FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 858 Broadway, near 14th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LADY FOR A most excellent woman to do plain sewing and light chamberwork. Call for two days at No. 14 Gramercy Park, 20th-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS governess, or as companion for a lady. Address E., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as porter in a store or hotel in the city; has good references. Address D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—LIFE INSURANCE CANVASSERS for this city and vicinity. The Charter Oak is the very best and most easily worked company in the country. Good men are wanted to solicit. See our prospectus and call at No. 151 BROADWAY, in the P. M.

J. T. POMPILLY, Gen'l Agent.

EMPLOYMENT FOR WOMEN.—A FEW worthy and respectable females of good address can earn $12 per day for the remainder of the year without any investment. References required. Address BOOK PUBLISHER, Box No. 1,439 Post-office.

CARPENTERS WANTED—AT NO. 1[illegible] Christie-st., to go in the country. None but good hands need apply.

E. SNIFFIN.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE from government tax.
THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
corner 26th-st. and 3d-avenue.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,
Free from government tax, allowed at
METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE OF tax, allowed by Union Dime Savings Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick.

Assets, $2,571,650 75.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The copartnership heretofore existing between KELLY & COMPANY is dissolved by mutual consent. The debts due by said firm and those due to said firm will be settled by JAMES KELLY,
No. 86 1st-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, THE LOT with the buildings thereon, No. 9 East 4th-st., being [illegible] Broadway; the buildings consist of front and rear buildings; the lot is 25x98 feet 10 inches, [illegible] making a very fine lot for a large store or any public building. Apply to
WM. H. WILSON, No. 117 Warren-st.,
or G. VAN COTT, No. 6 Wall-st.,
or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—[illegible] ACRES OF LAND IN SHIRLEY Township, Huntingdon County, Penn., eight miles from the [illegible] Railroad. On the [illegible] there is a vein of [illegible] For further [illegible] Hotel, Cortlandt-st., New-York City. [illegible] samples of ochre and paintings.

$19,000—A FIRST-CLASS, HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, 20 by 60, in superior order, with new parlor furniture, 43d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; immediate possession; also, fine houses on the 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, and other desirable localities—$10,000 to $35,000 and upwards. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and farms to let for the season or year, by HENRY H. [illegible], No. 8 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—A three-story brick house, No. [illegible] Union-st., Brooklyn, [illegible] high stoop, front basement, [illegible] range, wash-room, stationary tubs, [illegible] of marble bath and gas throughout; [illegible] in good order. Inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY SEATS AND FARMS AT OR-ANGE [illegible] Apply to PARSONS & WARD, No. [illegible] Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—BROOKLYN [illegible] New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH [illegible] Furniture [illegible]

FOR SALE—A FACTORY, WITH GOOD WATER-[illegible] accessible to vessels of large size. [illegible], No. 109 Water-st., N. Y.

LOTS ON 50TH AND 56TH STS., BE-tween [illegible] F. C. BULKLEY, No. 6 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

HOUSE FOR SALE—NO. 19 EAST [illegible]-ST., [illegible] brick house, high stoop, desirable dwelling; price $16,000. Apply to CHAS. PARTRIDGE, No. [illegible] Front-st.

HOUSES AND STORES FOR SALE OR TO RENT—In all parts of the city, wanted by D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

A FINE, LARGE, FOUR-STORY AND basement brown-stone house and lot for sale; location very desirable. Inquire No. 80 Lispenard-st.

STABLE CORNER OF LEXINGTON-AV. and 32d-st. for sale. Apply to F. C. BULKLEY, No. 6 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, a house suitable for a genteel family; several lots nicely laid out in garden; a good stable and carriage-house; neighborhood good. Apply to E. H. KIRK, No. 71 Beaver-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

LOFT WANTED.—PART OR WHOLE OF A first loft, located in any street leading out of Broadway, between Murray and Walker sts., or on Broadway, for a light and clean business. Apply to E. H. ARNOLD & SON, No. 81 Warren-st.

WANTED—A PHYSICIAN WISHES TO GET a room suitable for an office in a first-class private house above 34th-st. and below 45th-st., and between 4th and 6th avs.; immediate possession required. Address at once C. H. MITCHELL, No. 325 Broadway.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A HOUSE WITH modern improvements, with six or more lots, not over two miles from the Brooklyn ferries, or lot in good location, suitable for a private residence. Address T. J. Mc, Box No. 148 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A good room, furnished or unfurnished, without board, within half a mile of the National Academy of Design. Apply to E. A. S., Box 939 Post-office, or 165 Church-st.

WANTED—A CHURCH OR PROPERTY 75x100 or more, located between 2d and 5th avs. and 10th and 20th sts. Applications, with particulars, to be sent to M. SCHWAB, Esq., No. 261 East Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, and extension on parlor floor; parlor and two bed-rooms adjoining on 2d floor: dinner at 6. 34 West 29th-st.

A SMALL FRONT ROOM FOR ONE gentleman. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on the 12th day of December, 1865, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 1st day of January, 1866:

Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court, Circuit, parts 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, parts 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, parts 1 and 2.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors, for a Court of General Sessions. WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Nov. 4, 1865.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that one per cent. will be added on the 1st of December, on all Taxes remaining unpaid; an additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th of said month of December. On all Taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st of January, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.
JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

PROPOSALS

GOVERNMENT SALE OF CHOICE WHISKY.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5, 1865.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received at this office, until 12 M., on THURSDAY, the 14th day of December, 1865, for the sale of

660 BARRELS OF WHISKY.

The whisky offered for sale was selected with care, and is of the first quality, especially the Rye and Bourbon Whisky, which are equal, if not superior, to any Whiskies now in the market.

Proposals may be made for any number of barrels, not less than five of each lot.

Lot No. 1, consists of 23 barrels of Rye Whisky, containing about 920 gallons.

Lot No. 2, consists of 228 barrels of Bourbon Whisky, containing about 9,120 gallons; and

Lot No. 3, consists of 410 barrels of Rectified Whisky, containing about 1,640 gallons.

The whisky will be regauged before the delivery and sold by the "proof gallon." It may be examined at the Subsistence Depot, Alexandria, Va., or samples can be seen and proposals obtained from any of the following officers:

Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. D. Brigham, Captain and C. S., U. S. A., Boston, Mass.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. F. Clarke, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S., U. S. A., New-York City.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. L. Kilburn, A. C. G. S., U. S. A., Philadelphia, Penn.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. T. Wilson, V. S. & Brevet Lieut.-Col., Capt. & C. S., U. S. A., Baltimore, Md.

Or at this office.

Payment in government funds, about fifty per cent. of which will be required on the acceptance of the bid, and the remainder as soon as the regauging is completed, and before the delivery commences.

No bid received from parties who have failed to comply with their contracts.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of their bids.

All purchases will be loaded at the government wharves, in Alexandria, Va., free of expense to the purchaser.

The usual reservation by the government in regard to bids will be observed.

G. BELL, Major & C. S., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1865.

Proposals are invited by the undersigned for the delivery of good, merchantable TIMOTHY HAY, on board of vessels at such wharf in New-York harbor as may be designated.

The hay and straw must be securely baled, and weigh two thousand (2,000) pounds per ton exclusive of wood.

Proposals must state plainly the quantity, price, and time of delivery.

The hay and straw will be inspected by a government inspector, and weighed before being shipped.

Proposals will also be received to deliver HAY and STRAW at Washington, D. C., Richmond, Va., and Hilton Head, S. C., subject to the above requirements.

Bids will be accepted from time to time to meet the requirements of the government.

Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon as funds for the purpose shall be received.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 11th day of December next at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered for supplying the public schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education with books, stationery and other articles required for the use of said schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st of January, 1866.

A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,
JAMES W. FARR,
JAMES M. MILLER,
JAMES B. [illegible],
Committee on Supplies.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE BUSINESS MAN, of upright character, with [illegible] New-York. [illegible] Address [illegible] Box No. [illegible] Times Office, New-York. All communications strictly confidential.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY [illegible] Brooklyn [illegible] apply to WM. MACKEY, No. [illegible] Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH [illegible] CASH to invest in an established coffee and spice manufactory, doing a large and profitable business [illegible] Address, for three days, G. L., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND BUSINESS OF a country store, doing a business of over $30,000. Address Box No. [illegible] Astoria Post-office.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,

TOUCHING AT MEXICAN PORTS,
AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL,
leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.

DECEMBER.

1st. HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

11th. ATLANTIC, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. BRADBURY.

21st. NEW-YORK, Capt. HORNER, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. WATKINS.

Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.

THROUGH PASSAGE RATES, IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$300	$250	$125

A discount of ONE-FOURTH from steamers' rates allowed to second cabin and steerage passengers with families.

One hundred pounds baggage allowed each adult. Baggage-masters accompany baggage through, and attend to ladies and children without male protectors. Baggage received on the dock the day before sailing, from steamboats, railroads and passengers, who prefer to send down early.

An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

A steamer will be placed on the line Jan. 1, 1866, to run from NEW-ORLEANS to ASPINWALL via HAVANA.

For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River. F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED PRICES OF PASSAGE.

First Class. [illegible] Second Class. [illegible] Third Class. $100.

Children 6 to 12 years, half price; under 6, quarter price. [illegible]

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch [illegible] from Pier No. [illegible] North River [illegible]

For passage apply at [illegible] Warren-st. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO. [illegible]

PACIFIC COAST [illegible] Having been appointed Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Company we are now prepared to receive freight for California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, Sandwich Islands, Central America and west coast of South America.

For rates apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway, or freight office on dock foot of Canal-st.

Steamers will sail 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month; those dates falling on Sunday, on preceding Saturday.

No slow freight received on day of sailing. Freight MUST BE DELIVERED ON DOCK FOOT OF CANAL-ST. Bills of lading will be issued at No. 84 Broadway. Our usual package express will be sent by each steamer, and will close at 10 A. M. on sailing day. Our letter bags will close at 11½ A. M. For convenience of our up-town customers, letter bags will be kept at the Metropolitan Hotel and on the dock, foot of Canal-st.

Our FRANKED ENVELOPES will be on sale at the office of the hotel, and at our office, No. 84 Broadway, and Canal-st. dock.

All letters sent through us must be in Government envelopes.

Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale.

Telegraphic transfers of money made to all points reached by the wires on West Coast.

California coupons bought at best rates.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, as follows:

ARAGO	HENRY A. GADSDEN	Nov. 25, 1865.
FULTON	JAMES A. WOTTON	Dec. 23, 1865.
ARAGO	HENRY A. GADSDEN	Jan. 20, 1866.
FULTON	JAMES A. WOTTON	Feb. 17, 1866.
ARAGO	HENRY A. GADSDEN	March 17, 1866.
FULTON	JAMES A. WOTTON	April 14, 1866.

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin $132 50 | Second cabin $80 00

Through tickets to London, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For further information, apply to
ISAAC BELL, President,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ATLANTIC will sail on MONDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock M. Freight received daily at Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., from 7 A. M. until 4 P. M., closing at 3 P. M. on the 9th, for slow, and 9 o'clock A. M. 11th for fast freight.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. CO.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of freight per Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers will receive orders for delivery at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, upon surrender of their bills of lading.

Goods remaining on the wharf twenty-four hours after discharge will be stored at expense and risk of consignees.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP LINE, composed of first-class steamers, having large freight capacity, and superior accommodations for passengers.

$40 FIRST CABIN PASSAGE!!!

The well-known and popular steamer MATANZAS, LEISEGANG, Commander, will sail SATURDAY, Dec. 16. Through bills of lading issued for all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, in connection with the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company, of St. Louis.

For freight or passage, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
Or J. EAGER & CO.,
Agents of the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company, of St. Louis, No. 41 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.

THE ELEGANT STEAMSHIP
YAZOO,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,

Having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, will leave Pier No. 21, North River, foot of Fulton-st., for the above named ports, on THURSDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Bills of lading signed on the wharf.

For freight or passage, with superior accommodation, apply to the agents,
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

BLACK STAR LINE.

The new steamship
MISSOURI,
JAS. SHERMAN, Commander,

will take the place of the MARMION, and sail from Pier No. 13, North River, foot Cedar-st., SATURDAY, Dec. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The MARMION will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 16.

For freight apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 54 Wall-st.

Bills lading signed on the wharf.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship UNITED STATES, Capt. SHAW, will leave Pier No. 9 N. R., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & Co.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The Coastwise Company's side-wheel steamer ALABAMA, Capt. LIMEBURNER. Dec. 15, 2 P. M., Pier No. 29, North River. Has superior passenger accommodations. Is now receiving freight and will sail as above.

For passage or freight apply at No. 177, west corner, Warren-st., to D. N. CARRINGTON, or to R. H. DRUMMOND, No. 94 Wall-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.

GRANADA,
ALHAMBRA,
ANDALUSIA,
SARAGOSSA,

and the QUAKER CITY,
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS,

will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River. Bills of lading signed on board.

For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The new, elegant, and very fast steamship
ANDALUSIA,
IRA BURSLEY, Master,

is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, 9th December.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

EMILY B. SOUDER .... Capt. H. LOCKWOOD
MONEKA .... Capt. WM. MARSHMAN

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 38 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The E. B. SOUDER leaves THURSDAY, Dec. 14.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation,

Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.

ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.

FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

Freight for Newbern, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.

Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.

From Pier No. 21, North River, foot of Fulton-st., The new and elegant sidewheel steamship
NIAGARA,
GEORGE W. [illegible], Commander,
Leaves every SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Passenger accommodations [illegible]
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway.

COMMERCIAL LINE OF U. S. M. STEAMSHIPS FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

FAIRBANKS, [illegible]
WASHINGTON, [illegible]
[illegible] will leave [illegible] WEDNESDAY [illegible]

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The first-class [illegible] steamship [illegible] Commander, is now receiving at Pier No. 15 East River [illegible]

The first-class and reliable steamship COMMANDER, [illegible] Master, will follow.

For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.

[illegible]
GULF CITY, Capt. JAMES [illegible]
GULF STREAM, Capt. [illegible]
VICKSBURGH, Capt. [illegible]
MERCEDITA, Capt. [illegible] WILLIAMS.

For freight or passage, [illegible] accommodations, apply to
SMITH & [illegible], No. [illegible] South-st.

Extra freight will be charged on all goods for which bills of lading are not taken out before the steamer sails.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN	[illegible]	Grogan.
ENGLAND—building	[illegible]	
SCOTLAND	[illegible]	Hall.
ERIN	[illegible]	[illegible]
HELVETIA	[illegible]	[illegible]
PENNSYLVANIA	[illegible]	Brooks.
VIRGINIA	[illegible]	[illegible]
LOUISIANA	3,162	Curling.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

LOUISIANA	SATURDAY, Dec. 2
PENNSYLVANIA	SATURDAY, Dec. 9
[illegible]	SATURDAY, Dec. 16
HELVETIA	SATURDAY, Dec. 23

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $35—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway.

C. D. EDWARDS, Manager.

For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 273 Pearl-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 13.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 20.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 27.
[illegible]
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 10.
[illegible]

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage [illegible]
Second Cabin Passage [illegible]

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage [illegible]
Second Cabin Passage [illegible]

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	[illegible] tons	[illegible]-horse power
LAFAYETTE	[illegible] tons	[illegible]-horse power
EUROPE	[illegible] tons	[illegible]-horse power
NAPOLEON III	[illegible] tons	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Pier No. 50 North River.

LAFAYETTE .... A. BOCANDE .... FRIDAY .... Dec. 8
EUROPE .... A. DUCHESNE .... FRIDAY .... Jan. 5

Carrying only cabin passengers.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
Will remove on Dec. 15 to new offices, No. 58 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF DUBLIN	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 13
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY	Dec. 16
CITY OF CORK	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 20
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	Dec. 23

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MORNING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 16, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.—MURRAY'S Weekly Line, connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.

The first-class steamships
LEO, MERRILL, Commander.
VIRGO, BULKLEY, Commander.
ZODIAC, DEARBORN, Commander.

The elegant new screw steamship LEO will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY & NEPHEW, No. 62 South-st.
OCTAVIUS COHEN, Agent in Savannah.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers direct to Great Britain.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steam to Glasgow, Liverpool and the Irish Ports.

HIBERNIA	SATURDAY, Dec. 16
BRITANNIA	SATURDAY, Dec. 30

Cabins, $90, $80, $70. Steerage $30, in currency.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

Passengers will please come direct to the office, as this company does not employ runners.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID British Iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. WM. H. PINKHAM, will sail as above from Pier No. 3, North River, on TUESDAY, Dec. 12. For passage, at the lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Dec. 4, and MONDAY, Jan. 1.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

☞ No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf at Jersey City, on

MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, and MONDAY, Jan. 29.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 50

payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave Dec. 21.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.

The first-class steamship SAN SALVADOR, JOSHUA ATKINS, Commander, of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's new line, will leave for Savannah direct on SATURDAY, Dec. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Freight taken for Augusta, Darien, Doctortown and Thomasville, Ga., and through bills of lading issued therefor.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
Agent at Savannah, B. H. HARDEE.

SEA SICKNESS! SEA SICKNESS! Prevented and cured. Certificates, Surgeon Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Chemists and others. For sale by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, and Broadway Druggists.

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THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.

STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,

being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer

COMMONWEALTH, Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,

at 4 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.

The new and staunch side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, [illegible] tons burden, Capt. B. HALL, Commander, will leave Pier No. [illegible] North River, foot of Jay-street, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to H. PHILLIPS, No. [illegible] Pearl-st. Fare $3.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3¼ and 11 P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS asked.—LOST, A LADIES' GOLD WATCH, made by Constant, No. [illegible], with chatelaine cross, [illegible] Whoever will return the same to C. COLLINS, No. [illegible] Murray-st., will receive fifty dollars, and no questions asked.

LOST OR STOLEN—A WOLVERINE PARK LOR ROBE, with a deep [illegible] border and lined with red cloth. A suitable reward will be paid on leaving the same at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st.

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FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

The undersigned offers for sale

AT WHOLESALE PRICES,

his large stock of Champagne, Claret, Burgundy, Sauterne, Muscat, Sherry, Port, and Malaga Wines.

All goods warranted strictly pure.

Send for a price list, or apply to J. MARC MARTIN, Importer, No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

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MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.

400 pages; 100 illustrations. Price $1 50. Contents tables mailed free. Sent by mail, postage-paid, on receipt of the price. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY's skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In [illegible] years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Disease and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive proper treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by stating full statement of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operative surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions, with or without medicine, [illegible] Can be consulted [illegible] in his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York [illegible]

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," [illegible]

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH [illegible] Dr. POWERS [illegible] WARREN POWERS, M. D., No. [illegible] Elm-st.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. N. CORBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. [illegible] Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 7 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genito-urinary organs a specialty, he can guarantee [illegible] and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diploma, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their money, but their health.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

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THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit, and as a caution, to young men and others who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay of manhood, &c., supplying at the same time the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author.
NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
Brooklyn, Kings Co., N. Y.

DR. WEST, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—Office No. 545 Broadway, New-York, desires to inform those seeking medical advice, that he devotes his time specially to the treatment of diseases of a private nature; the various forms of which he from long practical experience is well acquainted with, enabling him to guarantee a cure in all cases. Particular attention paid to diseases arising from self-abuse or excesses, nervous debility, &c. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR FEMALES, No. 7 Beach-st., New-York, conducted by Dr. DURANT & CO., is fitted up elegantly, expressly for the convenience of ladies requiring nursing during confinement, and the utmost attention is paid to the comfort and welfare of the patient. The strictest confidence always observed. Competent nurses in constant attendance.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROP are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

MME. GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 6 Amity-place, can be consulted on all diseases of females. Pleasant rooms for ladies who desire to remain during treatment. They can always rely upon the most skillful management of their cases. Relief in the most obstinate cases guaranteed.

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MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures, made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

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MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read ILLUSTRATED MARRIAGE GUIDE AND MEDICAL ADVISER, by WM. EARL, M. D.; 240 pages. Mailed everywhere in double wrapper, on receipt of 30 cents. Address 12 White-st., New-York.

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FOR SALE—A PAIR OF HORSES, ONE BLACK, the other gray, sound, stylish, kind in all harness, and both good saddle horses; also, fine bay horse, 16 hands high, kind, sound and fast; has been driven by a boy 11 years of age; these horses are sold for want of use, and can be seen every morning before [illegible] o'clock at first stable east of [illegible]-av., on the north side of [illegible]-st. Inquire of EDWARD, coachman, for three days.

FOR SALE A PONY—AN EXCELLENT SADdle horse, goes beautifully in single or double harness, [illegible] perfectly sound and gentle. Inquire at No. 10 West [illegible]-st.

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HORSES KEPT FOR THE WINTER on a first-class farm on Long Island. Best of city references. Address C. B., No. [illegible] Washington-st.

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All kinds of Daily Journals, Expense Books, first-class Blank Books, Writing Paper and Stationery, Games, Albums, Chess, Cards, Note Paper, Inkstands, Portfolios, Desks, &c., &c., at moderate prices, by
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OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress .... Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager .... J. H. SELWYN
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS
of the great romance produced in a style of magnificence far surpassing any previous spectacular pageant at this theatre, with
SCENERY ENTIRELY NEW, BY HAYES.
MUSIC ARRANGED EXPRESSLY BY THOMAS BAKER.
NOVEL AND WONDERFUL MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
GORGEOUS COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS,
dramatized expressly for the Olympic, from the celebrated novel of A. Dumas, embodying the three great passions, Hope, Despair and Revenge, entitled the
Count of
MONTE CRISTO;
OR,
THE LONE PRISONER OF THE CHATEAU D'IF,
which has drawn
OVERFLOWING HOUSES
during the past week. This interesting Drama will be presented
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
with the eminent and favorite artist,
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT,
AND A POWERFUL CAST.

During the play the following Premiere Danseurs will appear:
MLLE. GIULIETTA BRONNER and M. GIUSEPPE CARDELLA.

ACT 1.—Entrance to the Port and Harbor of Marseilles.
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ACT 3.—Island of Monte Cristo—Caves of Monte Cristo.
ACT 4.—Lone Inn—Home of Sinbad the Sailor.
ACT 5.—House of Count de Morcerf—by J. Hillyard.
CARNIVAL.

Doors open at 7¼; curtain rises at 7¾ precisely. Seats secured three days in advance.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

MISS LUCY RUSHTON'S
NEW THEATRE,
NOS. [illegible] BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE THE NEW-YORK HOTEL,
is nearly completed, and will shortly be thrown open to the public.

THE BUILDING.

No expense has been spared to render this new building [illegible]

THE DECORATIONS

are lavish and the richest materials have been used in the adornment of the building, whilst all that tends to harmony of form and color have been fashioned into ornament with sound judgment and refined taste.

THE LIGHTING

has been made a specialty, and in addition to an unusual number of ordinary lights, one of the patent SUN-LIGHTS has been introduced, thus removing one of the greatest objections to modern theatres, where a deficiency of light literally throws a gloom over the whole effort.

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is constructed upon the newest and most approved models, and in its working will overcome many of the objectionable but traditional faults associated with most theatres. It will be lighted by the new Foot and Border lights, and is so built that effects may be introduced in a natural and artistic manner, whilst the scene-painters' efforts will be enhanced.

THE PROSCENIUM

—the frame inclosing the picture—is a specimen of rich decorative art; and the new Curtain, working in an entirely original manner, is so constructed that it can never mar an artistic Tableau.

THE NAME.

After mature deliberation, it has been decided that it shall be called

MISS LUCY RUSHTON'S
NEW-YORK THEATRE.

THE COMPANY

will comprise well-known New-York favorites, whose names are familiar to the public, and Miss Rushton's constant endeavor will be to insure success, aided by the combined and individual talents of popular people.

THE PIECES

to be played may be generalized under the head of all which are amusing and worthy, whether old or new, with a decided preference for novelties of merit. Arrangements have been made by Miss Rushton's agents in London and Paris for the rapid production of first-class dramas, whilst the works of American authors will receive due attention.

THE COSTUMES

will be at once elegant and costly, and the periods of the various Dramas rigidly adhered to.

THE MUSIC

will be of the highest order of talent.

THE PRICES

of admission will be so graduated as to satisfy all.

THE OPENING

will be duly announced, and it will certainly take place within a few days of the present date.

THE MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION.

Miss Rushton reserves to herself perfect freedom from the trammels of combinations, either of labor or capital, her sole aim being to present to the public

AN ELEGANT THEATRE,
A COMFORTABLE AUDITORIUM,
A BRILLIANT STAGE,
AN EFFICIENT COMPANY,
FIRST-CLASS DRAMAS,
GOOD MUSIC,
AND
NOVELTIES.

DEC. 10, 1865.

COOPER INSTITUTE,

DEC. 16, 19, 21, 22 AND 23.

H. M. FAY, former confederate of the DAVENPORT BROTHERS, previous to sailing to Europe to expose them, will give, on the evenings of the above dates, at COOPER INSTITUTE,
a complete and thorough exposition of all their
TRICKS AND HUMBUGGERY.
Remember the dates—Dec. 16, 19, 21, 22 and 23.

LIGHT GUARD BALL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1866.
TICKETS FIVE DOLLARS.

To be had of members of the company, at the Astor House, Delmonico's, Maison Dorée, and at the principle music-stores.

MEETINGS.

A POPULAR MEETING OF THE FRIENDS of the Society for the advancement of Science and Art will be held at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be made by Hon. Horace Greeley, Maj.-Gen. Hooker, Vice-Admiral Farragut, Hon. D. S. Dickinson, Prof. Draper, Rev. Dr. Weston, Chaplain Seventh Regiment; Hon. J. T. Brady and other distinguished gentlemen.

Ladies and gentlemen are invited.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS, 1865.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPT. 18.
PASSENGER LINES FOR CAMDEN, MANCHESTER AND LONG BRANCH.

The steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. SEELY, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

AT 11:45 A. M., EXPRESS LINE FOR CAMDEN DIRECT,

taking passengers for Port Monmouth, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squan, Bricksburg, Manchester, Toms River, Woodmansie, Shamong, Barnegat, Tuckerton, Otsion, Jackson, and all stations on Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.

Excursion ticket, good for three days, $3.

At 4:15 P. M., Way Passenger Line for Manchester, Toms River, Long Branch and intermediate stations.

THROUGH FREIGHT LINE CAMDEN AND NEW-YORK.

Leave New-York at 4:15 P. M., arriving at Camden 1:30 P. M. next day.

Leave Camden at 2:30 P. M., arriving at New-York 4 A. M. next day.

Freight taken at low rates. Apply to S. C. HASTY, Local Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
W. S. SNEDEN, Supt.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 6, 1865, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.

10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.

3:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.

11 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

6:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:10 A. M., 12:25, 4:25, and 6:10 P. M. The 9:10 and 4:25 run through to Monsey. On Monday, only for Piermont at 6:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a reservoir and appurtenances thereto in said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying the city of New-York with Croton water as are now supplied with the same.

To whom it may concern: The undersigned, Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled matter, [illegible] given that a copy of said report [illegible] Supreme Court at the City Hall in the City of New-York on the [illegible] day of December [illegible] on that day, [illegible] thereafter as counsel can be heard, [illegible] in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York [illegible] may concern, and any person or persons [illegible] the same, or any part thereof, may within ten days from the date hereof, make the same to the undersigned [illegible] State his or their objections to the Commissioners [illegible] undersigned at their office, number [illegible] Nassau-street, Room number [illegible], in the City of New-York.

DATED NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible], 1865.

ELIJAH F. PURDY,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN,
HENRY L. HOGUET, } Commissioners.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

THE BEST SUCCESS
ever attained at this
BEST PLACE OF FAMILY RESORT,
as here may be found the
BEST COMBINATION
ever presented to the public, being
THE BEST MUSEUM, THE BEST CIRCUS,
THE BEST DRAMATIC COMPANY,
daily received with delight by the
BEST AUDIENCES.
AFTERNOON AT 3—EVENING AT 7½.
THE BEST CIRCUS TROUPE,
with the
BEST THOROUGHBRED HORSES,
embracing the
BEST STARS OF THE PROFESSION.
MR. EATON STONE,
the best BAREBACK RIDER in the world, outrivaling all competitors.
MR. CHARLES SHERWOOD,
the best eccentric equestrian.
MME. VIRGINIA,
the best bareback equestrienne.
MR. JOHN FOSTER,
the best clown.
MISS AMELIA,
the best vocalist.
PROF. LANGWORTHY
The best "Master of the Circle."
MASTER CHARLES SHERWOOD, Jr.,
the best boy performer, with the addition of the
BEST CORPS OF AUXILIARIES,
appear in the best and most daring acts in the
BEST ARENA IN THE WORLD.
Previous to Circus the great drama of
MICHAEL ERLE;
Or, THE FAIR MAID OF LICHFIELD,
[illegible]
THE BEST GLASS-BLOWERS,
ever before the public. They exhibit
[illegible] IN MOTION.
JOHN BATTERSBY, LIVING SKELETON, [illegible]
[illegible] MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN,
[illegible] pounds.
THE MOST LIVING CONTRAST EVER SEEN.
THREE-HORNED BULL AND ALBINO BOY.
The best Cosmoramas, Stereopticon, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, [illegible] Curiosities. Admission 30 cts.; Children, under ten, 15 cts.

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Sole Proprietor .... Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
First nights of the
NEW NATIONAL DRAMA,
written expressly for this theatre, by John F. Poole, Esq.,
GRANT'S CAMPAIGN;
Or, INCIDENTS OF THE GREAT REBELLION,

presented with all the appointments of
New scenery by Mr. W. WALLACK.
Machinery by Mr. MCCONOUGHY.
Costumes by Mr. STANTON.
Music selected and arranged by Mr. B. DEANE.

A powerful distribution of characters, including Mr. Grinlale, Mrs. W. G. Jones, George Brooks, Mr. G. W. Thompson, Mr. G. Lingard, Miss Annie Hyatt, Mr. Stanton.

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BRILLIANT AND VARIED ATTRACTION,
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OVERFLOWING HOUSES.
THE FAMOUS TROUPE
IN NEW MIRTH-PROVOKING ACTS,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BALLETS,
NEW SONGS AND DANCES, &c.
The original farce, entitled
WHAT WILL BECOME OF US ALL.
The beautiful ballet divertissement, entitled
GISELLE AND MOSCOVITE.
THE CORPS D'ETHIOPE,
in their side-splitting acts.

See small bills of the day. A constant change of programme.

Doors open at 6; to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

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BRYANT'S,

Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, above Grand.
MONDAY, Dec. 11, at 7¾, and during the week,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
DAN BRYANT as the STUMP ORATOR.
CHALLENGE DANCE, Dave Reed and Dan Bryant.
LITTLE MAC, the comic wonder, in his essence.
Reckon I'm in Luck. Drum Major. Latest from Paris.
JEEMES, THE POET.
Slim Jim .... N. Seymour. | Funny Jim .... Dan Bryant.
SCENES AT PHALON'S. Down in Old K. y. K.
Parquet 50 cents; gallery 30 cents; private boxes $5.

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FARRER'S WATER COLOR DRAWINGS are now on exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway.

LECTURES.

RICHARD COBDEN.

Lecture by Rev. H. B. RIDGWAY at the Washington-square M. E. Church, 4th-st., near 6th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the Ladies' Union Aid Society. Tickets 50 cents; may be obtained at Bangs, Merwin & Co., No. 694 Broadway.

LECTURE IN FRENCH BY E. DE CRAUZAT, on TUESDAY, Dec. 12, at 7½ in the evening, at No. 9 University-place, (Union Seminary,) for the benefit of the French Protestant Evangelical Church. Subject—*Benjamin Franklin.* Tickets 50 cents, sold at the door.

HON. HORACE GREELEY WILL LECTURE at the Laight-st. Baptist Church, cor. Laight and Varick-st. Subject—*Self-made Men.* Doors open at 7½ P. M.; lecture at 8. Admittance 50 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 327 and 329 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Pupils coming from a distance will be received into the families of the instructors. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
with primary department and gymnasium.
No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.
Open from 9¼ A. M. to 2¼ o'clock P. M.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President

JAMES H. TYNG'S

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
No. 907 Broadway.

THE LATE MRS. G. ANTON CALLENDER'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, NO. 32 EAST 21ST-ST.,

was reopened Sept. 20, under the charge of Miss ARMSTRONG, the former Superintendent, and will be conducted with the same teachers and upon the same principles heretofore so successfully carried out.

MRS. FITZ HENRI

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, reopened Sept. 20, and that the second quarter, or half session, will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 29th of November. By particular request a separate department has been arranged for little boys.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
YONKERS, N. Y.
W. B. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York, or
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers.

MISS ABBOTT'S SELECT SCHOOL

FOR CHILDREN,
No. 25 East 15th-st.
Open from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-sixth semi-annual session will commence WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1. For circulars apply to the principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, (Classical, Mathematical, Foreign Languages, Commercial and Primary,) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Next term opens Jan 1.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

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GYMNASTICS, SKATING, AND ARCHERY. Classes of ladies, misses, and masters daily from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M., at Mr. GEBHARD'S, No. 161 8th-av., corner of 22d-st.

ANY LADY DESIRING INSTRUCTION in penmanship at her residence may secure the services of a competent lady teacher by addressing Miss A. B., at Goldsmith's Institute, No. 756 Broadway.

SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED AND IMBECILE CHILDREN. H. M. KNIGHT, M. D., Lakeville, Conn.

TEACHERS.

AN EDUCATED GERMAN LADY, AND a thorough teacher of English, French, German and music, desires a morning engagement. Best references. Address TUITION, Box No. 110 Times Office.

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FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.

Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, [illegible] Also, rosewood, [illegible] Factory [illegible]

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT PRIVATE SALE—[illegible] mantel mirror, [illegible] with tassels complete, [illegible] by eminent artists, [illegible] &c. Cash advanced. T. F. JONES, Co., [illegible] Ann-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON's, No. [illegible] Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

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LAST NIGHTS,
MONDAY, December 11,
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO,
of Boucicault's great drama,
THE OCTOROON.
with
MR. J. S. CLARKE
in his great character of
SALEM SCUDDER,
THE YANKEE OVERSEER;

MISS ROSE EYTINGE	as	ZOE, THE OCTOROON.
Mr. J. G. Hanley	as	Wahnotee, (a La Pas Indian Chief.)
Mr. John Dyott	as	McClosky, (the piece of Connecticut hardware.)
Mr. C. Walcot	as	Pete, the old Slave.
Mr. Andrews	as	Poindexter, the Auctioneer.
Mr. Burroughs	as	George Peyton.
Mr. H. Bland	as	[illegible]
Miss Andrews	as	Madame Peyton, the Southern Lady.
Mrs. C. Walcot, Jr	as	Dora Sunnyside, a Southern Belle.

Doors open 7¼; commences at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

A GREAT WEEK OF NOVELTY AND VARIETY.

MONDAY (sixteenth night of) LOST IN LONDON.
TUESDAY, first time, DREAMS OF DELUSION,
and
A WONDERFUL WOMAN.
First appearance of
MR. FREDERICK ROBINSON,
from the Royal St. James' Theatre, London.
WEDNESDAY—[illegible] "Lost in London."
THURSDAY—"Dreams of Delusion," and "A Wonderful Woman." FRIDAY—last night of "Lost in London." SATURDAY—"Dreams of Delusion," and "A Wonderful Woman."

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Director .... MAX MARETZEK.
ITALIAN OPERA.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers desirous of retaining their seats [illegible] for WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY [illegible] the season, as either of them are [illegible] to give notice at the box-office of the Academy, before 1 P. M. [illegible]

TO-MORROW (Monday) EVENING, Dec. 11, at 7¾.
(Twenty-third subscription night, second season.)
[illegible]
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12,
(Twenty-fourth and last subscription night,)
[illegible]
WEDNESDAY, LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
THURSDAY—Opera in English—L'AFRICAINE.
FRIDAY, LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
L'AFRICAINE.
SATURDAY—GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager .... G. L. FOX.
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LAST WEEK OF THE
TRIUMPHANT SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
SINBAD, THE SAILOR,
OR, THE VALLEY OF DIAMONDS.
SINBAD .... (with song) .... Miss FANNY HERRING
KABOB .... (Steward of the vessel) .... G. L. FOX
NEW DRESSES—NEW SCENERY—NEW DECORATIONS.
OVER ONE HUNDRED CHARACTERS.
THE MINERALI.
W. H. Whalley, Lewis Mestayer, William Marden, Mr. J. R. Denvil.

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TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS. CROWDED HOUSES.
SECOND WEEK OF THE GREAT FENIAN PLAY.
EVERY EVENING this week will be performed the sensation play entitled
A FAIR FENIAN FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.
Scene 1—Brother Jonathan's Yankee Notion Shop.
Scene 2—A Street in Jonathan's Village.
Scene 3—Hall in John Bull's Mansion.
Scene 4—Pat's Cabin.
Scene 5—Grand Allegory "The Shamrock."
Previous to the play "Ethiopian Minstrelsy," &c., by
THE STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD.

THE SCIENTIFIC MIRACLE OF THE AGE.

PHARAOH'S SERPENTS.

"It will astonish the groups around many a Winter's fireside."—*London Standard.*

50 cents per box. By mail, 55 cents.

LONDON STEREOSCOPIC AND PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.
J. L. WARREN, Manager.
No. 579 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.—FIFTY-TWO GOLD or SILVER MEDALS or OTHER HIGHEST PREMIUMS have been awarded M. & H. within a few years, and SEVENTEEN within the last four weeks, for THE BEST INSTRUMENTS OF THIS GENERAL CLASS.

Printed testimony is presented in their circulars from more than two hundred and fifty of the most eminent organists and musicians in the country that THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS ARE UNEQUALED. Prices, $110 to $600. Warerooms No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES,

are now acknowledged the best instruments in America as well as in Europe, having taken thirty-two First Premiums, Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with two hundred and sixty-nine pianos, from all parts of the world.

Among the many and most valuable improvements introduced by Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS in their Piano-fortes,

THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS
is directed to their
PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT.

The value and importance of this invention having been practically tested, in all their grands and highest-price square Piano-fortes, and admitted to be the greatest improvement of modern times, they now announce that they have determined to introduce their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement" in every Piano-forte manufactured by them, without increase of cost to the purchaser, in order that all their patrons may reap the full advantage of this great improvement.

Extract from the testimonial of the most distinguished Artists to STEINWAY & SONS:

Among the chief points of the uniform excellence of the STEINWAY Pianos are:

Greatest possible depth, richness and volume of tone, combined with a rare brilliancy, clearness, and perfect evenness throughout the entire scale, and, above all, a surprising duration of sound, the pure and sympathetic quality of which never changes under the most delicate or powerful touch.

We therefore consider the STEINWAY Pianos in all respects the best instruments made in this country or in Europe, use them solely and exclusively ourselves in public or private, and recommend them invariably to our friends and the public.

S. B. MILLS,	WM. MASON,	A. H. PEASE,
ROBERT GOLDBECK,	ROBERT HELLER,	F. L. RITTER,
HENRY C. TIMM,	WM. BERGE,	THEO. KISFELD,
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THEO. THOMAS,	CARL ANSCHUTZ,	MAX MARETZEK.

And many others.

STEINWAY & SONS'
WAREROOMS, Nos. 71 and 73 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

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THE CANZONETTA,
A COLLECTION OF VOCAL MUSIC FOR
Schools, Institutes and Classes, and for the Social Circle, containing a short Grammar and a set of Vocal Exercises; also a large variety of Sacred and Secular Music, arranged in two and three parts, by
E. J. FITZHUGH.

The CANZONETTA has been prepared to supply a want for music arranged in two and three parts, suitable for schools and classes, and for home practice, where four parts cannot always be had. It has been the aim to arrange the parts melodious and flowing.

The music is mostly new, very little of it having appeared in book form; some valuable copy-right pieces will be found in its pages; also, some gems from Mendelssohn, Weber, Flotow, &c. It has been adopted for the public schools of New-York and Brooklyn, after a most critical examination by a committee of competent musicians.

Principals and music teachers in grammar schools and seminaries, who desire music of a higher order than is usually found in books of this class, will find *The Canzonetta* well adapted to their wants. Price $1 per copy. Sample copies sent to heads of seminaries, teachers and clergymen, post-paid, on the receipt of 80 cents.

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HAVE YOU SEEN HAINES BROTHERS' NEW PIANOS?

If not, go and see them at once, at the manufacturers, No. 360 2d-av., corner of 21st-st.

They are splendid Pianos, at moderate prices.

N. B.—Pianos to rent and rent allowed on purchase.

FIRST-CLASS NEW PIANOS TO RENT,

At the manufacturers,
HAINES BROTHERS,
2d-av., corner 21st-st.

MR. HENRY HOOPER, JR.,

TEACHER OF SINGING AND PIANO-FORTE.
Address at the music-store of L. M. Jacobs, 207 8th-av.

HOLIDAY GIFT PIANOS ELEGANTLY finished in superb rosewood cases, for sale at moderate prices, by
T. H. CHAMBERS, 8th-av.,
Corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

FIRST-CLASS NEW AND SECOND-HAND pianos for sale at low prices. Also, a good assortment of pianos to rent.
BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK,
No. 147 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

RAVEN & BACON, NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.—A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in this market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. Our facilities are such as enable us to furnish pianos at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Descriptive circulars sent by mail. Storage for pianos.

PIANO MUSIC TAUGHT BY A YOUNG lady, graduate of a musical institution; particular care taken with beginners; terms $10 at teacher's, $12 at pupil's residence. Address TEACHER, No. 29 Greenwich-av.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS. [illegible] wholesale and retail, for the GOLD MEDAL "Prize" ORGANS, sold to rent. Instruments to let. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS! PIANOS!—EMPIRE CITY PIANO-forte Company's Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 113 Prince-st.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.—Open for the reception of pupils on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 3 to 6, from 8 to [illegible] and from [illegible] NEW CLASSES [illegible] beginners.
CLASSES for advanced pupils.
CLASSES for "the German."

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. [illegible] 5th-av., New-York. No. [illegible] Montague-st., Brooklyn. Classes now open for reception of pupils, afternoon for children, evening for gentlemen. Send for circular.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. [illegible] Fourth-avenue, near 23d-st. A new class, afternoon at 3; evening at 8 o'clock. Classes formed for the German, and private lessons every day to those who wish to learn quickly.

BALLETMASTER DUMAR'S PRIVATE Dancing Academy, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., near Broadway, open for children, ladies and gentlemen every day. [illegible]

THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.

Unexpected Explosion in the Cabinet and Senate.

Alleged Enormous Frauds by the Officers of the Organization.

A Tempest that Promises to Burst the Bubble.

Fight Among the Leaders for the Position and Control.

Hatred of the Saxon Forgotten in Internal Dissensions.

Fenian Congress to be Called in this City on the 2d of January.

It is manifestly all up with the junta which styles itself the Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood. The brethren in high places, having accumulated a vast fund, amounting, it is said, to more than $1,000,000 now in the treasury, have fallen to fighting over the distribution of the money, and the management of the Fenian movement in America.

We have it from high authority that the President of the Irish Republic in America and Head Centre of the Fenian Brotherhood broadly charges that some of his brethren of the Cabinet have been concerned in stupendous frauds upon the treasury, and that to these frauds the origin of the secession movement in the Brotherhood may be traced. On the other hand, the ten "malcontents" who have given so much trouble to the dwellers in the Union-square palace, allege that of those lavish contributions which the frugal and industrious Irish servant-girls in the United States have contributed with the expectation of liberating their native isle, no insignificant share has been squandered if not embezzled by the salaried officials who utter their edicts from the headquarters of the Fenian President in New-York.

The feud is bitter, and the war is waged with vigor approaching ferocity; and while the ten Senators whom Mr. O'MAHONY's card has ostracised are intent upon decapitating the Head Centre and elevating their leader, WILLIAM R. ROBERTS, to the Presidency, the Senators in the palatial mansion at Union-square, uneasy in their seats, have resolved to call a

FENIAN CONGRESS EARLY IN JANUARY NEXT,

to assemble in this city, and to expel the malcontents from the organization. The party of ins, or the enterprising gentlemen who are transacting business in the name of an Irish Republic, at Union-square, distinctly charge that one of the ten malcontent Senators recently loaned $180,000 of the Fenian Brotherhood's funds to a publisher, and that the Brotherhood have neither security for this large sum of money nor any positive proof that they shall ever again see the color of a dollar that is said to have been loaned. They furthermore accuse the Senator of having speculated in gold and thus irretrievably sunk $47,000 of the Fenian's money; and they add that the delinquent Senator now refuses to surrender the Brotherhood's books to Mr. B. DORAN KILLIAN, the newly appointed Secretary of the Treasury.

Against another of the disaffected ten Senators—the editor of a weekly paper of some celebrity—having been sent with £500 to Ireland as the accredited agent of the American Fenian Brotherhood, with instructions to disseminate among Irishmen information concerning the movement here, seems not to have fulfilled his mission; and it is alleged that he lost the £500 and his letter of instructions—the identical letter which is said to have put England's detective policemen on trail of JAMES STEPHENS, the Head Centre of Fenianism in Ireland.

Another count in the indictment against the ten malcontents is that they have employed a reporter who is attached to a morning journal, and are paying him a princely salary to write in their interest and in opposition to the American Fenian President and Cabinet, and to this circumstance they attribute the whirl which was editorially made by a newspaper yesterday morning.

These alleged facts are to be used in the Congress by President O'MAHONY & Co. against the ten Senators who have presumed to beard that official in his lair, and it is thought that, with the proofs that are in the hands of the Cabinet, a seal of infamy may be stamped upon the brows of the ten, and their ignominious expulsion from Fenian circles may be effected.

The Cabinet more than hint that the agent whom they dispatched to Ireland to propagate Fenianism and speak encouraging words to the Fenians there, sold out to the British Government, and was bribed to disclose to English detective officers the Fenian Brotherhood's plans, and that his disclosures led to the apprehension of STEPHENS and the suppression of the Fenian newspaper organ, *The People*. This charge also is to be sustained, if possible, before the Congress in January next, and the inquiry is to be pressed as to how much British gold the alleged apostate pocketed. The Cabinet will also arraign the ten malcontent Senators for circulating subscription papers and promising to utter bonds of the Irish Republic without authority, and for collecting $68,000 from Irish men and women in the rural districts, not a dollar of which, say the Cabinet, has been deposited in the general treasury.

At the Congress, it is said, the ten accused Senators will ask under whose authority the Union-square people have begged upward of $1,000,000 from their fellow-countrymen, and to what uses they intend to apply this gigantic fund. They will want to know who authorized the leasing of the President's headquarters, at a rent of $18,000 for eighteen months, and who bade them pledge $5000 to keep the mansion in repair, and why they agreed to expend $5,000 more in filling the house with luxurious furniture? The ten will likewise ask what, during the late war, were the affiliations of the present Secretary of the Fenian Treasury, and whether he was the rebel Gen. PRICE's friend and himself an active rebel. And the American people in turn, may ask whether the Fenian scheme, from beginning to end, is not the most audacious imposition that was ever perpetrated upon an intelligent people.

FROM THE AGENT OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The Fenian Senate—Col. John O'Mahony Impeached and Deposed—Mr. W. R. Roberts Elected President of the Brotherhood.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 9.

At the session of the Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood, held in New-York on the 7th inst., articles of impeachment were filed against JOHN O'MAHONY, President of the Brotherhood, for "perfidy and malfeasance in office."

The charges and specifications, which are very minute and voluminous, were served on Mr. O'MAHONY the following day, with notice to put in a plea in response within twenty-four hours, under penalty of having judgment by default recorded against him. Mr. O'MAHONY, having taken no steps to meet the indictment against him, the Senate on the 8th inst., resolved itself into a court of judicature, according to the provisions of the constitution, and having investigated the charges, declared them approved, and deposed O'MAHONY from the position of President. A unanimous vote was then passed, calling on the Vice-President, Mr. W. R. ROBERTS, to qualify by taking the oath of office, on which that gentleman was sworn into office, stipulating beforehand that no compensation should be attached to the position while he occupied it.

The Secretary of the Treasury, B. D. KILLIAN, has been deposed on the grounds similar to those advanced against Mr. O'MAHONY.

An address to the circles has been issued by the Senate and forwarded by mail.

Letter from Gov. Fenton.

The Missionary Association connected with the Tabernacle Baptist Church of this city recently elected Gov. FENTON a life member. The following is the Governor's letter in acknowledgment:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Dec. 12, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR: I hardly know how to suitably express my thanks to the young boys of Sabbath-school No. 11 for the certificate of life membership in the missionary association connected with the Sunday-school of the Tabernacle Baptist Church of your city. This evidence of their solicitude for my religious welfare, and approval of my conduct so far as known to them, is especially grateful and encouraging to me. Such uncalculating regard enjoins obligations on my part that a life of earnest endeavor can only repay.

The love of those to whom we cannot return in kind may excite feelings of regret, but the love of fresh youth should be requited by the single aim to advance the virtues and religious inspirations of society of which they form the most pure, while yet the most frail exponent. I beg you to assure these children that the lesson which this kindness teaches will not be lost amid the cares and responsibilities of my public position, but rather serve to remind me daily of the benefits and advantages of upright and Christian life.

I will not forget, in the uncertain path of politics and the corroding struggle so often incident to public occupation, that little children take note of my conduct and expect of me good example. They are soon to take the place occupied by us, with all the responsibilities for the progress of freedom, good government and Christian refinement; and I beg you to convey to them my best wishes for their [illegible] and prosperity in all the duties and [illegible] of life.

Very truly yours,
R. E. FENTON.

Mr. W. H. COOPER.

THE NEW STOCK EXCHANGE.

A Marble Palace for Wall-street's Taurine and Ursine Animals.

The Board of Brokers, yesterday, opened for public inspection the magnificent Temple of Finance, which has been constructed for them in Broad, Wall and New streets. The edifice, whose principal front at Nos. 10 and 12 Broad-street, extends through to Nos. 4 and 6 New-street, a distance of one hundred and fifty-two feet, and has a three-story lateral extension of fifty-six feet to Wall-street. Its Broad-street front, which is of marble of the purest white, is of Corinthian architecture, is forty-four feet eleven inches in width and ninety-two feet in height, measuring from the sidewalk to the topmost elevation of the masonry above the cornice; and the Broad-street entrance, over which there is a fine portico, supported by Corinthian columns, is nineteen feet in width, with windows on both sides, each seven feet six inches in width and nineteen feet in height. The first floor, which is paved with tesselated marble that rests on iron beams inlaid with brick, is a plane from Broad-street through to New. This great hall, wherein there is no furniture whatever, is to be used by the "Open Board" as a public stock salesroom. It is forty feet wide and one hundred forty-five feet long, twenty-two feet high, and is lighted from New and Broad streets and by deadlights on the

SECOND FLOOR.

Wide iron staircases, guarded by bronze balustrades, lead into the interior temple of the money-changers, the large hall which has been provided for the Regular Board. This chamber, which is ornately finished in black walnut, and is the only part of the great edifice wherein wood has been introduced, is seventy-five feet in depth, fifty-three feet in width, and thirty-four feet in height. The seats for the members of the Board, of which there are two hundred and twenty-five inside the railings, are of handsomely carved black walnut, and the numbers of the chairs are carved in raised work on their backs. At the head of this room, which fronts on New-street, is an elevated platform for the Board's officers, and thereon is an ingenious piece of mechanism which indicates the "regular" price of American gold, its figures changing quarter hourly during the sessions. The chamber is not disfigured by chandeliers or gas fixtures of any kind, and there is nothing but the chaste marble ornamentation of the ceiling to engage the eye overhead.

On this floor any many committee and retiring rooms, all paved with blue marble tiles and finished in polished white marble trimmings throughout, the only wood visible being the black walnut doors. The same remark applies to the third and fourth stories

IN THE BASEMENT

is an enormous safe, containing many smaller safes. It is an iron and granite hall, whose walls—a miracle of strength—have been reared within the basement, a vault within a vault. It is one hundred feet in length by twenty feet in width and nine feet in height, and its walls, around which a small platoon of sentries might pass, are of great blocks of granite, lined with Franklinite iron and inlaid with steel plates. Its ponderous double doors are secured by great bolts and locks of the most intricate workmanship. Inside, there are smaller safes of iron, containing compartments of about eight cubic feet each, which are to be rented to individuals and corporations that may be willing to pay a reasonable sum for the storage of their stocks and bonds and bullion in a place of absolute security.

The furnaces for heating the entire building with hot air are not far distant from the great safe. The New-street front, which is only two stories, or fifty-six feet in height, is of iron and brick, trimmed with white marble. On the first floor, near the New-street front, accommodations have been provided for telegraphic instruments and a printing-office, for the accommodation of the board. The whole structure is fire-proof. Its cost is said to have been $600,000. There is certainly no finer edifice in this city, and it is believed to be one of the finest temples of Mammon extant.

Biographical Notices of Some of the New City Officers.

Owing to the great and remarkable pressure of other matter of more general importance and interest upon our columns for several days, much of the material which we had in hand for the proper presentation of the result of Tuesday's voting in this city we were reluctantly compelled to put by.

We presume, however, that our readers will find the following sketches of the Mayor, the Corporation Counsel elect, with the subjoined reference to several of the more prominent gentlemen who will occupy positions in the Common Council and the Educational Departments for the next year, to be not unseasonable; and as the facts we give are drawn from the most authentic sources, we are assured of their value and interest. Let us first introduce to his constituents

THE MAYOR ELECT.

HON. JOHN THOMSON HOFFMAN was born at Sing Sing, of highly respectable parentage, Jan. 10, 1828. He was graduated at Union College, in the class of 1846; subsequently read law with Gen. AARON WARD and Judge LOCKWOOD, and was admitted to practice Jan. 10, 1849, on his twenty-first birthday. He commenced the practice of his profession immediately, and went into a law-partnership with the late SAMUEL M. WOODRUFF and Judge WILLIAM H. LEONARD, speedily becoming known as an able lawyer and an honorable man. To such prominence in his profession and in the councils of the Democratic party did he rise, that in 1860 he was very generally thought to be a suitable person for the important position of United States District Attorney, although in the contest which ensued for the place Judge ROOSEVELT was triumphant, mainly because President BUCHANAN could not be persuaded that Mr. HOFFMAN was not too young in years for an office of such gravity and consequence. In 1860 Mr. HOFFMAN was chosen Recorder by about 40,000 out of a total poll of 92,000 votes, and such was the fidelity and singleness of official purpose with which he administered the duties of first criminal judge of New-York during the entire term of his office, including the scenes transpiring during and subsequent to the riots of 1863, that in the Fall of that year he was again taken up for a second term, and triumphantly sustained by almost the entire vote of the city, Judge H. receiving about 60,000 out of 64,000 votes, having been run on every ticket except that of the McKeon Democracy. If there has been anything peculiar in the political record of the Mayor elect, other than as above recapitulated, it has been the fact that his honors have been acquired without effort of his own. The first intimation received by him of his first nomination for Recorder was derived from the newspapers of the day succeeding the caucus; while his reëlection followed as by a natural sequence, entirely uncontrolled or interfered with by him. Into the canvass which the balloting of Tuesday last brought to an end, Judge HOFFMAN entered, wholly without seeking the privilege of doing so; and this fact is one of no trifling significance in making up an estimame of the probable degree of ability and honesty with which the affairs of the corporation are to be managed for the next two years. It only remains to be said that the Mayor elect is a gentleman by breeding and instincts; a man of fine and genial presence; erect in stature; good physiological and physiognomical development; and last and best, with an almost unexceptionable political and personal record in his favor. Mr. HOFFMAN is allied by marriage to one of the best families in the city; resides at present at No. 264 Fourth-avenue, and attends upon the worship of St. Ann's (Protestant Episcopal) Church, in Eighteenth-street, Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET, rector.

THE COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, the newly elected "Counsel to the Corporation," was born in the City of Dublin in the year 1821. He was educated at Downside College, Somersetshire, England, and at Trinity College in Dublin, and studied law in London. His connection with the Irish troubles in 1848 was such that it became necessary for him to leave his native land, and accordingly he departed, with the design of going to Paris; but by good (or bad) fortune he reached Constantinople instead, and only arrived in the French capital in 1849, whence, after a brief interval, he embarked for America. He proceeded to St. Louis where he had acquaintances, and undertook the practice of his profession; but the following year, Mr. O'GORMAN took up his residence in New-York, where he has since remained. He is of the law firm of O'GORMAN & WILSON, and in his professional capacity [illegible] Catholic in religion, and attends service at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, in Twenty-third-street.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

The ablest and most conspicuous man chosen to the Common Council is unquestionably Mr. JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr., of the Eighteenth Ward. His is of Massachusetts antecedents and opinions, though himself born at Washington. He is 47 years of age, a ripe lawyer, and ex-member, and Speaker, of the State Assembly; an Ex-School Trustee; has been Whig candidate for Congress, and for the State Senate. During his membership of the Assembly he was active in preparing the Metropolitan Police Law and in amending the city charter, and he is thoroughly "posted" on all municipal interests and concerns. Mr. VARNUM resides in Gramercy Park, in handsome but unostentatious style. He is the only Republican Alderman elect.

As for the other parties chosen to the board on Tuesday, Mr. JOSEPH SHANNON is a member of the first board; Mr. CHARLES E. LOEW is the city auctioneer, and as Mr. ROBERT MCGINNIS is the representative of the Citizens' Association, we are to infer that he is a suitable and eligible man for the place he is to fill.

For the first time in several years the Board of Councilmen will not be controlled by the Democrats. Of the new members, ALEXANDER H. KEECH has had considerable experience in municipal affairs, and will probably be a valuable public servant. GEORGE H. MACKAY is Clerk of the Board of Coroners. MORRIS A. TYNG is a lawyer of considerable promise, and the son of Rev. Dr. TYNG, of St. George's Church. Col. KELLOGG, and, indeed, the entire delegation from the Sixth District (all Republicans) appear to be men of respectability and standing. Of the members elect from the Seventh District we know less, as their election had scarcely been anticipated. CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN, however, is known to us as a young Protestant Irishman, a clerk in the Custom-house; an active, shrewd and apparently conscientious politician. The other members from the district are reported to be good men.

SCHOOL OFFICERS.

Among the School Commissioners elect we find the names of [illegible] W[illegible], a descendant of the Puritan stock, an auctioneer in this city for twenty-six years; a member, [illegible] of the Board of Education; S. [illegible] VANCE and HORATIO P. [illegible], both men admirably qualified for their positions. Also, WILSON [illegible], a prominent Democrat, and experienced in the [illegible] affairs of the city. It is, as yet, impossible to give an accurate list of the School Trustees chosen. Our impression is, that the board will be [illegible] as a whole, than the average for some years.

American Geographical and Statistical Society.

LECTURE BY HON. FREDERICK A. CONKLING ON THE "SINKING FUND" SYSTEM.

On Friday evening Hon. F. A. CONKLING delivered, at Clinton Hall, the first of a series of lectures on the "Currency, Resources and Indebtedness of the United States," before the members of the above-named society and a number of financiers of this and other cities. The introductory portion of his lecture was devoted to the origin of national debts in this and other countries, and to the various plans suggested or put in action to effect the liquidation of those debts. He combated freely the plausibilities of some financiers who argued that a national debt was the centre where all the surplus capital of the nation took refuge; that it furnished a most convenient if not an indispensable fund for investments and for securities; that it formed a bond of union among all classes of the community; that it afforded stability to political institutions, and that the paying off such a debt would produce no good result. These statements, said the lecturer, possess just enough of plausibility to give them currency with ignorant and unreflecting persons, and to render them convenient instruments in the hands of the fundmonger, or of a crafty minister. But so long as it shall be conceded that that it is a disadvantage for an individual to owe money which he cannot pay, and which, by impairing his credit, destroys his capacity to obtain further pecuniary aid, so long as it shall be admitted to be an evil for an individual to have his wants left unsatisfied and his opportunities for improvement curtailed by the inexorable necessity to meet the accruing interest of his debts, so long will nations, which are but aggregations of individuals, find a debt to be a curse and not a blessing. This deduction the lecturer illustrated by evidences of the decadence of England, which, whilst it boasted the greater number of men of wealth than any other nation, no other country could compare with her in the squalid poverty of her masses.

The lecturer then adverted to the various modes of paying off national indebtedness, showing the impracticability of all methods but the system of a "sinking fund"—a fund which must be considered as inviolable, not subject to be drawn upon by the exigencies of a minister in his hour of need. Having dealt somewhat severely with the financial administration of Mr. FESSENDEN and his assertion that "the attempts to establish a sinking fund invariably fails," he then proceeded to speak of Mr. MCCULLOCH's financial capacity in the following terms:

In his report of the 4th instant, Mr. MCCULLOCH remarks: "The necessities of the Treasury have been such that a compliance with the requirements of the act of Feb. 25, 1862, for the creation of a sinking fund, have been impracticable. As long as it is necessary for the government to borrow money and to put its obligations on the market for sale, the purchase of these obligations for the purpose of creating a sinking fund would hardly be judicious. After the expiration of the present year, the income of the government will exceed its expenses, and it will then be practicable to carry into effect the provisions of the law. The Secretary is, however, of the opinion that the safe and simple way of sinking the national debt is to apply directly to its payment the excess of receipts over expenditures. He therefore respectfully recommends that so much of the act of Feb. 25, 1862, as requires the application of coin to the purchase or payment of the entire debt of the United States, to be set apart as a sinking fund, be repealed." In short, continued Mr. CONKLING, it is the story of the British sinking fund over again almost without variation. With the fact staring us in the face that the government for some months past has been a large seller of gold in the market, it is believed that the country was hardly prepared for the assertion that a compliance with the requirements of the act of February, 1862—which requirements, be it remembered, are a part of the contract with the public creditors—has been impracticable. Whether it is worth while to permit a law, which has been systematically disregarded, any longer to encumber the statute-book, may well be doubted. Yet the fundamental principle of a "sinking fund" remains immutable. Assuming that the sum total of the public debt will ultimately reach $3,300,000,000, the following propositions are incontrovertible:

The sum of $33,000,000 annually invested and improved at the rate of 6 per cent., will work the extinguihment of the entire debt in about 33½ years.

The sum of $66,000,000, it invested and improved in like manner, will produce the same result in a little less than 24 years.

The sum of $99,000,000, similarly applied, will secure the same end in about 18¼ years.

The lecture which was an hour in being delivered, and of which the above is but a brief synopsis, was much applauded at the close, and on proposition, a vote of thanks was given to the lecturer and his paper was ordered to be printed and placed among the archives of the society.

After the announcement that the next lecture of the course would be delivered on Thursday evening next by EDWARD A. ATKINSON, Esq., of Boston, on Cotton, the society adjourned.

An Appeal from the Episcopal Freedman's Aid Commission.

To the Clergy and Laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church:

DEAR BRETHREN: The Executive Committee of the Protestant Episcopal Freedman's Aid Commission, in view of the magnitude and the pressing character of the benevolent work which, as agents of the Church, they have in hand, earnestly appeal to you for immediate and generous aid, especially for the department of physical relief. The Winter is upon us, and we ought at once to send on a large supply of clothing, to save from suffering, perhaps from death, hundreds upon hundreds of those for whose welfare the Church has now pledged herself to care, and who have very strong claims upon our sympathy. Measures are being as rapidly matured as possible for opening schools, wherein the freedmen, young and old, may be properly and thoroughly instructed in useful knowledge, religious and secular, by competent teachers of approved principles and character. We beg the clergy to bring this subject without delay to the notice of their people, and to form auxiliary committees for the collection of funds, and associations of ladies to help forward this work of Christian benevolence, by providing clothing and bedding. We beg every layman who may read this appeal to send us a donation at once through his rector, or directly, to the Treasurer. "While we have time let us do good to all men, and especially unto them that are of the household of faith."

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Benj. I. Haight, D. D.,	Alex. H. Vinton, D. D.,
A. N. Littlejohn, D. D.,	Jno. C. Eccleston, D. D.,
Hamilton Fisk,	F. J. Winston,
G. D. Morgan,	John Welsh,
F. Wharton, D.D., Cor. S'y,	Robert B. Minturn, Treas.,
	Executive Committee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1865.

Remittances of money to be made to ROBERT B. MINTURN, Esq., Treasurer, No. 78 South-st., New-York.

Contributions of clothing, old and new, and materials for clothing and bedding, and of school-books, &c., to be sent to Rev. JOHN A. ASPINWALL, Domestic Committee Rooms, No. 17 Bible House, Astor-place, N. Y.

Rev. J. BRINTON SMITH, D. D., has been appointed the agent of the commission for the State of New-York, and the vicinity of the City of New-York, for the raising of funds. The clergy, who may desire to avail themselves of his services in their parishes, can address him at the Domestic Committee Rooms, No. 17 Bible House, N. Y.

New-York Juvenile Guardian Society.

This society which has had since its organization in 1848, under its supervision 8,000 children, and 554 during the past year, held a thanksgiving festival at the spacious hall, No. 207 Bowery, near Rivington-street. There were present 450 children, representing three industrial and Mission schools. Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather it was a cheerful [illegible] the Bowery Bay School [illegible] order [illegible] juveniles. As this society, though organized over [illegible] years ago, is less generally known than others of more recent date, it may be proper to state that its field of labor has been so widely extended, that its expenditures during the past year have been over $8,000. It is under the supervision of seven directors, two being elected every year, and one of whom is nominated by the Mayor or Recorder.

Immigration.

The following is a statement of the number of emigrants who have arrived at this port from the 1st of January to the 31st of October, 1865, and their destinations:

Destination.	Number.	Destination.	Number.
Arkansas	5	Missouri	3,657
Alabama	9	Mexico	33
B. Columbia	14	Mississippi	21
Canada	1,448	New-Hampshire	187
California	969	Nova Scotia	38
Connecticut	2,254	New-York State	78,426
Colorado	3	New-Jersey	4,994
Cuba	33	Nebraska	99
Delaware	152	North Carolina	19
District of Columbia	1,157	New-Brunswick	45
Florida	4	Oregon	14
Georgia	13	Ohio	8,892
Illinois	14,878	Pennsylvania	20,928
Iowa	3,076	Rhode Island	1,115
Indiana	2,181	South Carolina	45
Kentucky	1,008	South America	30
Kansas	327	Texas	21
Louisiana	259	Tennessee	350
Massachusetts	8,573	Vermont	239
Maryland	1,725	Utah	1,080
Maine	314	Virginia	465
Michigan	2,751	West Indies	11
Minnesota	1,314	Wisconsin	4,754
Total			162,918

Arrivals each month.—January, 5,319; February, 2,441; March, 6,171; April, 15,688; May, 24,436; June, 27,153; July, 22,081; August, [illegible]; September, 25,906; October, 20,089. Total, 162,918. Average each month, 16,291; average each week, 3702; average each day, 536.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

BOY ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

On Monday afternoon last, a boy named Geo. KUCHER, aged 16 years, and residing at No. 13 Sheriff-street, was accidentally shot at Pier No. 4 North River, by PETER MORRISY, a private watchman. The wound inflicted was a severe and dangerous one, the ball entering the breast and breaking two ribs. It appears that the boy KUCHER was sitting on some cotton bales while other boys were busy stealing cotton, and MORRISY fired the shot to frighten the boys away. In doing so he inflicted the wound on KUCHER. The boy, on being shot, ran away, as did MORRISY, who heard that KUCHER was mortally wounded. Roundsman P. T. SEYMOUR, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, heard of the occurrence, and traced the boy to his house. Meanwhile Officer JOHN HANIFER, of the Twenty-sixth (City Hall) Precinct, made diligent search after the watchman, whom he succeeded yesterday in finding. Capt. BRACKETT had the prisoner conveyed before the boy, who identified him as the man who had shot him. On being arraigned before Justice DOWLING, MORRISY admitted the act of shooting, but stated that it was purely accidental. He was committed to await the result of the boy's injuries. At the latest accounts young KUCHER was reported as in a dying condition.

A DISHONEST BOOK-KEEPER.

Mr. CHAS. SMART, a resident of Williamsburgh, charged WM. B. GERSLENBERG, a book-keeper formerly in the employ of Mr. WM. B. WATKINS, No. 80 Reade-street, with having appropriated $284 to his own use. Mr. SMART's statement is that on the 8th of November he called on GERSLENBERG at No. 80 Reade-street, where he was employed, and left $284 with him for safe keeping. Soon after the book-keeper was discharged by Mr. WATKINS, and on leaving the store carried with him Mr. SMART's money. Capt. GREEN, of the Third Precinct, and Detective TILLEY, of the same, arrested GERSLENBERG yesterday, at his boarding-house in North Moore-street, and on his arrest the prisoner confessed to having received the money, which he spent in concert saloons and upon fast horses, &c. He was committed by Justice DOWLING for trial. He is a native of Germany and 23 years of age.

THE ALLEGED CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUDS.

This case, adjourned from Wednesday last, came up for hearing yesterday morning.

Justice DOWLING rendered his decision on the question of his jurisdiction in this case, argued by counsel some time since. His Honor stated that he had come to the conclusion that he had jurisdiction to arrest and examine the prisoners for the offences charged, but as these offences constituted violations of the statute of the United States, he thought it best that the proceedings should be conducted before the United States authorities and stated that he should only hold the prisoners for the purpose of handing them over to the United States officials. Mr. JAMES, counsel for FABIAN and CHAUNCEY, stated that three indictments had been found against his clients, he believed for forgery, by the United States Grand Jury, and desired to ask the counsel for the prosecution, Mr. SEDGWICK, if these charges now pending in this court should not be withdrawn or dismissed. Mr. SEDGWICK, in reply, said that as far as he could control the matter, although he did not know what course the District-Attorney would pursue, if the sole conduct of the matter were entrusted to him, it was not his intention to proceed before Justice DOWLING on these charges, but that he was subject to His Honor's order. The Justice then stated that he would proceed no further in the matter, but would now hand over the prisoners to the United States authorities. Whereupon they were received into custody by the United States Marshal in attendance.

Mr. HOLMES, on behalf of the defendant BARNEY, who, it will be remembered, is out on bail, said—"That inasmuch as a bond had been filed here for the sum of $15,000, and that yesterday he had given bail in the sum of $12,000 in the United States Court, he thought that it would not be just that his client should be held under both, and as his Honor had not the power to cancel a bond, he suggested that the proper mode would be to dismiss the complaint, which would carry with it the bond. To this Mr. SEDGWICK objected, on the ground that a dismissal of the complaint by his Honor would appear as if the parties were innocent of the offences charged against them, and that his Honor could not dismiss the complaint, as he had not yet read the evidence, and further, that his Honor had decided already that he had jurisdiction, but that these bonds were only taken subject to the Judge's decision on the whole case.

To obviate this difficulty about the bonds, it was proposed by Mr. HOLMES that the indorsement be made upon the complaint, "dismissed for the reason that the United States authorities have assumed jurisdiction of the case."

With reference to this matter of the bail bonds, Justice DOWLING reserved his decision for a few days.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

LOUIS ERNEST caused the arrest, yesterday, by Officer WALSH, of the Seventh Precinct, of JOHN DOHERTY, on a charge of having attempted to pass a counterfeit $2 bill on the Union Bank of Albany. The bill which was exhibited is a new one and very poorly executed. Justice MANSFIELD committed the prisoner for examination.

Coroner's Inquests.

A DEATH FROM THE WYOMING HOTEL EXPLOSION.

Coroner COLLIN held an inquest yesterday upon the body of JOHN C. EBELING, at the late residence of the deceased, No. 11 Harrison-street. Mr. EBELING was severely and fatally injured by the explosion of a box of chemicals, which accident, it may be remembered, took place on Sunday morning, Nov. 5, in front of the Wyoming Hotel, in Greenwich-street. The wife of Mr. EBELING and her brother, FREDERICK SPELLINGER, of Brooklyn, were examined by the Coroner, and upon their evidence the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts. It was stated that the deceased had only paid for his life insurance a day or two before the accident occurred. Mr. EBELING was 36 years of age, and a native of Germany.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

An inquest was held by Coroner COLLIN, yesterday, on the body of GEORGE STEPHENSON, of No. 245 West Houston-street. It was stated by the witnesses that during the afternoon of Friday a truck came to the door for the purpose of receiving a load of rags. While loading the cart, the horses became restive and unmanageable, so much so that the boy in charge of them could not hold them. Mr. STEPHENSON seeing the difficulty attempted to get up on the truck, by seizing one of the rungs and swinging himself up. Missing his hold he fell to the ground and one of the hind wheels passed over him, inflicting the injuries which caused his death. Mr. STEPHENSON only lived eight hours after the accident. A verdict of accidental death was given by the jury. The deceased was 30 years of age and a native of Ireland.

DROWNED IN THE EAST RIVER.

Coroner COLLIN also held an inquest yesterday morning at Pier No. 35 East River, on the body of PATRICK LYON, residing at No. 145 Cherry street. The remains were found by Officer BUMSTEAD, of the Seventh Precinct, at low tide, beneath Pier No. 35, foot of Catharine street, yesterday morning, at an early hour. No cause was given for the drowning of LYON, and the jury found a verdict that he came to his death by drowning. He was a native of Ireland, and forty-five years of age.

SUICIDE BY SWALLOWING ARSENIC.

Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday on the remains of CHARLES SCHVENDORF, a native of Germany, who committed suicide by taking arsenic. The deceased went to a drug-store in Ludlow-street, near Stanton, and bought the poison, saying that it was for killing mice. Afterward he took the arsenic in the presence of his step-son, FREDERICK HAMMEL, bidding him "good-bye, Fred." He having refused to take medicine to counteract the effects of the poison, vomiting and purging soon followed, and in a few hours death ensued. Mr. SCHVENDORF was forty-nine years of age, and resided at No. 178 Suffolk-street. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

Bids for Leases of Engine-Houses.

The following engine and hose houses having become vacant under the operation of the new Fire Department law, bids for leases of the same for one year were opened at the Comptroller's office yesterday. The Fire Commissioners, who were present during the opening of the bids, expressed the opinion that the Comptroller had no right to lease the property without their sanction, and referred him to a section of the law bearing on the question. Comptroller BRENNAN [illegible] The following is a list of the bids received:

Engine-house No. [illegible], Eighty-second-street, near Fourth-avenue—John Conelly, $250; James Judge, $100.

Engine-house No. 37, Fifty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues—W. H. Moore, $150; Thos. Duffy, $125.

Engine-house No. 39, No. 128 West Thirty-first-street—Alex. Murray, $125; Wm. Fagan, $460; Sam'l A. Waugh, $200; John Caffrey, $425.

Engine-house No. 51, No. 181 East Twenty-second-street—Eagleston Manufacturing Co., $200. The same for ground, $150.

Hose Company No. 50, No. 10½ Mott-street—Michael Brown, $225; J. J. Nelius, $300; John Donely, $160; Owen Gray, $225; James Garry, $250; Albert Hall, $204; Mutual Pleasure Club will give higher than any other.

Engine-house No. 18, No. 78 West Fortieth-street—Samuel Waugh, $150; J. W. McGinn, $300; John Conolly, $225.

Hose Company No. 10—No bids.

Hose Company No. 6, No. 23½ Gouverneur-street—Peter Gray, $260; John J. Blair, $300; John Conelly, $250; Michael Gody, $50.

Hose Company No. 2, Duane-street, near Rose—John Castor, $300; Thomas Nugent, $400; C. Moran, $500; Morris Murphy, $450; J. Crudt, $600; John Kennedy, $350; Jacob Rachel, $525.

Hose Company No. 16, No. 164 Norfolk-street—L. L. Keenan, $325; Samuel Hoffeneimer, $300; Marshall & Bros., $300; O. Higby, $275; John Conelly, $200.

Hose Company No. 19, No. 83 Greene-street—Wm. Graham, $700; John Conelly, $250; G. Gumbrecht, $550; Hy. Hughes, $450; Robt. Warnock, $500; E. Van Ranst, $775.

Hose Company No. 23, No. 48 Horatio-street—John Conelly, $200.

Fifth Ward Hose, No. 128 West Broadway—W. L. Deane, $615; T. V. L. Wheeler, $700; P. A. Devoy, $250; Robert Patton, $615; John H. Whitenack, $415; W. Rockfellow and others, $300; Jacob Thorpe, $750; Alex. McGarren, $300; Morris O'Mera, $400.

Hose Company No. 61, No. 379 Fourth-avenue—D. O'Donohue, $400; John Conelly, $250; R. Kelly, $360, for Nos. 379 and 377, [illegible]; H. Marinus, for Nos. 379 and 377, $400.

Engine-house No. 28, No. 377 Fourth-avenue—A. L. Whitlow, $400; McGuire, $350; John Conelly, $[illegible]; Sleat, $500.

Hose Company No. [illegible], No. 7 Jackson-street—[illegible] Gillespie, $[illegible]; L. B. Purdy & Co., $[illegible]; M. W. Gilmartin, $[illegible]; John Conelly, $[illegible]; Anthony Miller, $[illegible]; M. J. Haley, $[illegible]; Geo. Linden, $[illegible].

Hose Company No. [illegible], No. 112 [illegible]-street—R. Dahl, $400; Henry Hughes, $405; J. Conelly, $200; H. Hughes, $350.

Hose Company No. 49, No. 126 Cedar-street—John Conelly, $200; J. Whitnack, $315; John Dilgan, $100.

Hose Company No. 30, No. 744 West Twenty-seventh-street—John Conelly, $200; Daniel Snow, $750; Johnson & Sheppard, $400.

Hose Company No. 11—No bids.

Board of Aldermen.

RE-LEASING OFFICES—WIDENING OF WEST-STREET.

A special meeting of this board was held on Saturday afternoon, Mr. JEREMIAH in the chair.

A resolution was offered by Alderman MOORE authorizing the Comptroller to re-lease the offices in the buildings Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-street, at the following rates per annum: Offices of Corporation Counsel, $8,000; Public Administrator, $5,000; Corporation Attorney, $5,000.

The resolution was laid over.

A resolution was presented by Alderman NORTON to widen West-street to the limits of the bulkhead line, as fixed by the Harbor Commissioners, throughout its entire length, from Battery-place to Hammond-street, and that a suitable bulkhead be erected along the same, and the space within such bulkhead be filled up with good and wholesome earth. The resolution further provides for the erection of a new bulkhead of stone-masonry or cast iron.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Streets, and the board adjourned to 3 P. M. on Monday next.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—At an early hour yesterday morning St. Alban's Protestant Episcopal Chapel, in Forty-seventh-street near Lexington-avenue, was entered by persons unknown, who destroyed the vestments of Rev. Mr. MORELL, the Rector, with those of his assistants, by cutting them in pieces. The altar was also defaced, and many portions of the building itself showed the marks of sacrilegious hands. Robbery was evidently not the motive which induced the parties to enter the church, as nothing was carried away. The manner in which the services at St. Alban's are conducted has excited considerable feeling in the neighborhood, and it is not unlikely that the defacing of the church property was done purely out of malice.

THE SEPOY REBELLION.—It will be remembered that in the beginning of the great revolt of the native soldiers in India, which was accompanied by such terrible atrocities committed on the unarmed English and American residents, much anxiety was felt by the M. E. Church concerning the safety of their prominent missionary, Dr. BUTLER. This gentleman has now returned, after ten years' stay in India, and it is announced that he will have a reception and deliver a lecture on the "Revolt of the Sepoys," at the Cooper Institute on the evening of the 12th inst. It cannot fail to be an occasion of interest.

BASE BALL IN PHILADELPHIA.—The season of first-class matches terminated on Saturday last at Philadelphia, the last contest being a grand match between two picked nines selected from the Athletic, Keystone, Olympic, Camden, and other clubs of the city, under the respective captainship of Messrs. PRATT and MCBRIDE, the two prominent pitchers of the country. The contest was a close one, but MCBRIDE's party held the winning cards, and played the best, the result being their success by a score of 19 to 12 in a full game. The same day the Philadelphia and Bachelor Clubs had a match, the latter winning easily.

A CARMAN SERIOUSLY INJURED.—Shortly after 4 P. M. yesterday, WM. AMES, a carman, residing at No. 435 Second-avenue, was driving a horse and wagon through Mercer-street. As he passed the corner of Spring-street the horse took fright, and ran away. The suddenness of the occurrence threw Mr. AMES violently into the street, his head coming in contact with the curbstone. He was at once removed to the Eighth Precinct Station-house, where he was attended by Dr. COOK and Police Surgeon POOLER. Both gentlemen considered AMES' injuries to be of a serious character. He was subsequently conveyed to Bellevue Hospital by Officer CARPENTER.

KILLED BY A STAGE.—About 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. H. O. LOVELL, residing at the Merchants' Hotel, in Cortlandt-street, was run over and killed by stage No. 354 of the Fifth-avenue line, at the corner of Chambers-street and Broadway. The deceased was endeavoring to cross Broadway when he met his untimely death. The body was taken to the Third Precinct Station-house, and the Coroner notified. The driver of the stage, JOHN RUTHER, was arrested and locked up to await the action of the Coroner's jury.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—The following is the weekly report of this institution to Dec. 8, 1865: Remaining on Dec. 1, 254; admitted to same date, 44; discharged, cured or relieved, 55; died, 5; remaining at date, Dec. 8, 238.

ILLNESS OF JUDGE HEARNE.—Judge HEARNE, of the Marine Court, has been dangerously ill for two or three days past. His condition yesterday was much improved, and his physicians think he is out of danger.

FOUND DEAD IN HIS BED.—A few minutes past 7 o'clock yesterday evening DANIEL O'BRIEN, aged forty-five years, and living at No. 37 Laurens-street, was found dead in his room. No cause is assigned for his death. The Coroner was duly notied.

SKATING.—We are told that there was a little dash of skating yesterday morning on the Fifth-avenue pond. Everything is in order for the grand opening of the season.

PERSONAL.—Col. MERCHANT, now commanding at Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, New-York harbor, has been breveted a Brigadier-General in the regular army.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT OF A YOUNG MAN TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—Shortly after noon yesterday, a young man named JOHN R. GULLEN, employed in the office of his father, an ice-dealer, at No. 56 South Fifth-street, E. D., made a desperate attempt at self-destruction by shooting himself with a Derringer pistol. Mr. GULLEN is about 23 years of age, of good address and kind disposition, and his rash act has caused sincere sorrow among a large circle of relatives and friends. The causes which impelled him to the deed are variously and vaguely stated by those who know. All the particulars that can be accurately made known at present may be thus stated—GULLEN slept at the house of his uncle, Mr. LEWIS SIMONS, No. 277 Grand-street, on Friday night, and while there seemed very much depressed in spirits. In answer to a question from his uncle, he said he had a great deal of trouble on his mind. On Saturday morning he went to his business as usual, but acted strangely throughout the forenoon. About 11 o'clock he called upon an intimate friend of his named DOUGLAS, and taking a Masonic emblem from his bosom gave it as a keepsake to his friend, saying that he was going to leave Williamsburgh forever. Mr. DOUGLAS seeing him dispirited, tried to rally him, and proposed a ride. This proposition he seemed to assent to, and Mr. DOUGLAS went to a stable to hitch up a team, but before he got it ready word was brought to him that GULLEN had shot himself. It seems that after his interview with his friend, GULLEN went to his father's office, where he met his uncle, Mr. SIMONS, and remarking to him, "Remember what I told you," entered the stable attached to the office. His friends, suspecting something wrong, followed him. But a few moments only elapsed from the time of his leaving the office, when [illegible] couraging"—meaning that he wished for death.

BURGLARIES.—At an early hour yesterday morning, the residence of Mr. JOHN A. HOUSTAIN, in Leonard-street, near Devoe, E. D., was entered by burglars through the front basement door and robbed of $300 worth of clothing. The carpenter-shop of [illegible] and DAVISON, No. [illegible] South First-street, was entered on Thursday night, through a rear door and robbed of tools valued at $100.

COLLISION ON THE GRAND-STREET RAILROAD.—About 6 o'clock last evening, a two-horse team belonging to a cooper named BRIGGS, collided with a Grand-street and Newtown Railroad car, at the corner of South First and First streets, E. D., when the dashboard of the car was stove in, a horse disabled, and the driver very seriously injured.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE HOBOKEN BOUNTY BROKERS.—On Friday afternoon last United States Deputy DWYER, of Marshal MURRAY's office, took into custody JAS. HUGHES, of the firm of ALLEN, HUGHES & RILEY, bounty brokers, on a charge of swindling recruits who were enlisted at Hoboken, out of their bounty money. The prisoner was taken before United States Commissioner JACKSON, in Jersey City, who held him to bail in the sum of $15,000 to appear for examination. There are several affidavits in the case, and the charge is of a general, rather than specific character.

ATROCIOUS ASSAULT WITH A KNIFE.—A young man named DANIEL CANFIELD, was arrested on Friday night in Newark by Officers HEBRING and GROSS, charged with having committed an atrocious assault and battery on GEORGE JONES. It appears that the parties went about to various drinking-saloons, during the evening, and finally some difficulty occurred between them, when, as is alleged, CANFIELD drew a knife and thrust JONES in the face, cutting his eye so badly that in the opinion of the physician the sight will be lost. The accused was held for examination.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED BOARDING-HOUSE THIEF.—A young man named EDWARD MCCORMACK was arrested in Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, by Detective NUGENT, charged with having stolen an overcoat valued at $30 from the house of Mrs. YOUNG, No. 14 Grand-street, by the boarding-house dodge. The prisoner has just finished a two years' term for the same offence. He was committed to await examination.

FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner KIRSTEN, of Jersey City, held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the body of a man who fell overboard and was drowned at the Long Dock on Monday evening. Deceased was apparently an emigrant, about 30 years of age. A verdict of found drowned was rendered.

Overcharging in Restaurants.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Knowing your willingness at all times to rebuke error and rascality, and further the cause of honesty, I would like to call your attention to the system of overcharging almost regularly practiced by the waiters in the large restaurants. It may be a small matter for some men when they have a supper costing, according to the bill of fare, $1, to pay a check that calls for $1 50; but your correspondent at least cannot afford to indulge in such an outlay. With a lady on your arm, you do not feel justified in wrangling with the waiters, nor administering 50 cents worth of wholesome correction to the proprietor. Now what is to be done? It is really a "growing evil," and that calls loudly to be rectified.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1865. VICTIM.

[Advertisement.]

The Universal Clothes Wringer, with cogs. The best in use. R. C. BROWNING, No. 347 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In Steamship Evening Star, for New-Orleans—J. L. McKeaver, Edward Fenner, wife and son, E. C. Fenner, Mrs. George Brown, Miss Brown, Mrs. J. N. Jackson, child and servant, James Penny, H. B. Dyer, Dr. J. B. Holland, Mme. Ardeville, Mrs. R. B. Post, P. J. Michon, Oscar A. Truesdale, John S. Sproul, Miss Raymond, Mrs. M. Philips, J. N. Jackson, C. Duhamel, Miss J. A. Lum, Mrs. Isaac Davis, Lewis L. Allen, M. A. Hinckman, P. Lafon, Thomas J. Bogert, Mrs. C. H. Sheafe, Mrs. William P. Palmer, Mrs. Mary Ott, Edward Allen, wife and 2 children; Joseph Ott, Sylvester Cahill, Mrs. William Lees and servant, J. L. Freeman, C. C. Ellery, Mr. Swansbury, Mrs. H. M. Cook, Mrs. D. L. Ranlett, J. B. Pickett and wife, Miss Bella Lyons, Mrs. Anna F. Johnson and child, John A. Hanley, Thomas H. Corwin, Nathaniel Montross, W. Blanchard, Felix Saron, William Schriber, John Casey, Thomas B. Ullman, Porter Malroy, William C. Morton, Mrs. Benjamin James, Mrs. Samuel S. O. Cleary, Mrs. Mary O'Roke, Joseph Carpenter and wife, Miss Carpenter, Mathew B. Langley and wife, William Trumper, Hanson H. Young, Robert A. Conway, Edward C. Langley, Miss Susan O'Roka, Anthony O'Roka, Mrs. Ellen Hall and son, Mrs. Say and daughter, J. Antonio Signeo, T. W. Smith, Theodore Mullaby, Charles Leibig, Jacob Plinny, Adolph Prontier, Frank Muller, Charles Conway, Miss Fanny Phelman, Mrs. Mark Wilson, Robert G. Maguire, Mrs. Thomas O'Connor, Dorance Ganson, Madam Quimby, Jacob P. Morton, J. Isaacs, V. D. Petit, James O'Roke, Sebastian Hahn, Philip Mateson, Mrs. O. Mateson, W. A. Boyers, Graves Kirtland, James McClellan, Frederick Kelihan, Mrs. James T. Barney, Mortimer Lanahan, Andrew S. Dolman, wife and child; Louis Adams and servant, Leonard Wise, Thomas Osborne, Mathew Lattimer and two children; Nathan Flavers, Mark Wilson, William Mertchell, John V. Doyan, P. T. Dolan, Maximilian Helm, Jacob F. Meyer, John Martin, H. E. Hains, E. W. Harris, A. L. Hutton, J. D. Hutton, J. W. Hutton, Thomas Martin.

Passengers for New-Orleans per steamer Missouri—John J. Parker, H. W. DeGraaf, James H. Marsh, H. G. McMunn, J. Lilberstein, W. S. Johnson, P. Peters, wife and infant, J. Bergen, S. H. Young, W. J. Griffin, Henry Moore, Mr. Jacquimot, Mrs. Mangles, C. L. Brady, James A. Walker, Isaac N. Phillips, Eliza Phillips, Rosa Phillips, Mrs. Fox and son, J. Whiteman, Mrs. Jane Roe, A. N. Higgins, G. P. Bailey, S. C. Crittenden, W. Fullerton, J. M. Burrall, Benj. S. Morey, J. S. Platt, J. F. Lempke, W. H. Anderson, S. W. Griffin, C. Reynolds, D. Smithson, C. Humphreys, Oscar Pettit, A. Mechlin, O. A. Crall, J. Creveling, Eugene Rhodes, H. W. Farley, Thos. Smith, H. Webster, L. B. Mullett, A. W. Green, J. C. Scott, A. H. De Meyer, John Walsh, Mr. Oppenheim, A. Nunes, Miss Josephine Jefferson, W. L. Dennison, John Jay, R. E. Edwards, V. R. Hilliard, Wm. Dunn, J. W. Stephenson, W. Kellman, E. Cardier, Miss Dubois, P. Herzog, M. Kuhlmann, M. H. Gardiner, Wm. Finlaysol, Mary Finlaysol, J. Baker, A. H. Pollock, W. J. Holmes, G. Lopez, W. Punny, J. Levy, Mr. Rosseau, R. Johnson, D. P. Connolly, J. Connolly.

In steamship Pennsylvania, for Liverpool and Queenstown—Dr. Geo. L. Simmonds, E. Gould, Wm. S. Lockyer, Mr. Whitehouse, F. C. Whitehouse, A. Robertshaw, Thomas Ranonden, Denis McCarlin, T. F. Lyons, Thos. Jefferson, J. H. Midler, E. Lippincott, Rev. Dr. Proudfoot, Rev. A. Proudfoot, Thos. Tomlinson, Mrs. F. H. Howlett, nurse and 2 children, Mrs. Burton, John Reeves, Capt. John Jones, James Murphy, Miss Maggie Jefferson, and 107 in the steerage.

In steamship San Jacinto, for Savannah—J. F. Stoddard, J. R. Robinson, wife and child, H. Rosenheim, Joseph Valentine and wife, Dr. Walsh, wife, child and 2 servants, G. C. Crane, Jos. Crosby, F. M. Norwood, C. H. Ewring, L. Sayre, H. Lawrence, Francis Kane, Mrs. A. L. Gilman, L. C. White, Henry Johnson, S. M. Colding, Stephen Vanderlip, Mrs. Parkman and servant, H. McAllister and wife, Capt. Collins and child, Thos. Cooper, H. D. Winstory, Bridget Haggerty, S. F. Doane, D. Lathrop, A. J. Leveridge, P. Flannery, Martha Pierce, G. W. Dennis, J. N. Prince, James Welch, D. S. Stone, F. H. Gilbert, G. M. Walker, Charles Carter, W. R. Miller and wife, Mrs. S. J. Crummer, F. W. Cartwright, Geo. B. Houghton, F. Markham, P. M. Fleishman and infant, A. W. Rice, wife and child, L. H. Goodman, Geo. W. Hill, Mr. Hirshfeld, Mrs. Hirshfeld, Joseph Thomas, Gen. Smith, H. A. Cutting and wife, C. M. Bailey, C. Jennings, W. B. Johnson, W. C. Bartlett, P. Waterfield and wife, Edward Taylor, T. Johnson, G. Apple, John Weimar, J. W. Sprague and wife, J. J. Fisher, Kingsbury Bubier, C. Shaw, Edward Wanger, Col. Fraser and servant, B. Mallon, J. A. Skilton, L. L. Brown, John A. Parker, E. Comstock, wife and infant, S. S. Miller, L. D. Manville, C. D. Wilson, Mr. Terry, H. R. Cheney, Chas. Erben, Mr. Riley, F. W. Bardwell, J. W. Gregory.

DEC. 9—*In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool*—Mrs. T. Murray Thomson and 3 children, Robert Fitch, wife and child, E. T. Delancy, Wm. M. Pratt, Charles E. Parker, Alex. Smeaton, Mr. Beech, wife and child, Mr. Fairweather, John Horn, Wm. Cleary, R. Richards, H. C. Boyd, Edward A. Thomas, W. C. Shoolbred, D. Callaghan, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Virgo, for Savannah—Mrs. E. Heywood, W. Clarendon, Mrs. C. Doramus, Charles H. Clarendon, Mrs. Stone, John F. Harrison, Capt. J. H. Avery, F. Hadlock, and 15 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Morning Star, from New-Orleans—C. A. Seward, Ely Thompson and wife, Virginia P. Strode, Mrs. Clara Glennon, Mrs. Chamberlain, Mrs. Melville, T. N. Blake, Capt. Vincent and lady, C. V. Hill, D. Kennedy, S. Sumner, E. Mumford, Stephen Spekes, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Granada, from Charleston—R. Goldsmith, Capt. J. D. Terry, Capt. H. Loomis, C. H. Hartshorn, Wm. Wilkins, W. E. Fraser, W. R. Purnis, G. W. Sherman, J. B. Robinson, W. R. Throckmorton, Dr. H. D. Fraser, B. R. Riordan, H. L. Marandin, and 28 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 14 | Sun sets...... 4 33 | Moon rises...12 20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 1 29 | Gov. Island. 2 18 | Hell Gate... 3 40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 9.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Baltimore, (Br.,) McGuigan, Liverpool, John G. Dale; St. Andrew, (Br.,) Scott, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Hatteras, Parrish, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Kingfisher, Rector, Baltimore, J. B. Small; Mayflower, Robinson, Alexandria, J. Hand; Andalusia, Bursley, Charleston, A. Leary; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; San Jacinto, Loveland, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Nevada, Carpenter, Savannah, Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson; Euterpe, Eldridge, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Effort, Delano, Mobile, H. Schmidt; Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray & Nephew; Vixen, Bolger, Newbern, Murray & Nephew; Missouri, Shaw, New-Orleans, Garrison & Allen; Cumberland, Dearborn, Wilmington, Murray & Nephew; Evening Star, Winpenny, Havana and New-Orleans, J. A. Raynor; Hunter, Rogers, Savannah, L. L. Jones; Niagara, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamers Kennebeck, Edwards, Philadelphia, Thos. Tobias; El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, C. Goodspeed; Warrior, Mott, Providence, Neptune Steamship Co.; Santee, Coffin, Mobile, Starbuck & Wheeler; Wyandotte, Arey, Boston, Whitney & Hathaway.

Ships Emil, (Hanov.,) Onkin, Bremen, via Philadelphia, Ruger Bros.; Marianne Nottebohm, Lamb, Liverpool, Howland & Frothingham.

Barks A. W. Gray, Gray, Key West and Apalachicola, Benner & Brown; Hayden, (Br.,) Stemm, Pernambuco, H. Schmidt; Idaho, Chapman, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; [illegible]

[illegible]

Arrived.

[illegible]

Ship Wm. Frothingham, Qualey, Bordeaux 30 ds., with wine, &c., to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Union, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Gamage, Bonaire 20 ds., with salt to G. Wheelwright & Co. Dec. 1, lat. 23 09, lon. 71 23, boarded Br. ship Caprera, Anderson, from Shanghai for New-York, (arrived to-day,) and received a supply of provisions.

Bark White Cloud, Fresman, Chincoteague 2 ds., with material from brig Alice Leonard, ashore on Maryland beach, to Jones & Whitlock.

Brig Avocetta, (Br.,) Tuzo, Demerara 27 ds., with sugar to McCall & Frith. Had very heavy gales the entire passage; stove bulwarks and lost deck-load on Nov. 30. Sld. in co. with brig Robert Mowe, for New-York. The brig Muscovado sld. on the 8th of November for Baltimore and bark Ellen Morrison on the 10th, for New-York.

Brig Louisa, (of P. E. I.,) Clow, Murray Harbor, P. E. I., 11 ds., with oats to master. 5th inst., off Nantucket, saw schr. Antietam, dismasted, waterlogged and abandoned, (before reported.)

Brig Wm. Nash, (Br.,) McBride, Cornwallis, N. S., 10 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Harmony, (of Lunenburg, N. S.,) Nickerson, Port Maria, Jam., 20 ds., with logwood, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. Left no vessels.

Schr. Willie Dill, Gordon, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores.

Schr. Charles Carroll, Mahaffey, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Eliza Neal, Weaver, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John C. Henry, More, Philadelphia, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Mose Waring, Plummer, St. Andrew's, N. B., 27 ds., with timber to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Thomas Potter, Hackett, Philadelphia, for Fall River.

Schr. D. B. Steelman, Smith, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Lizzie, Tabbot, Jonesport 10 ds., with spars to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Otis, Carle, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Sly, Cheeseman, Philadelphia, for Fall River.

Schr. Matthew Vassar, Jr., Christie, Wareham.

Schr. J. D. Ingraham, Dixon, Portland, Conn., stone.

Schr. Sally Gay, Snellman, Albany, for New-Haven.

Schr. Agenoria, Burgess, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Rescue, Kelly, Philadelphia, for Salem.

Schr. Champion, Clark, Poughkeepsie, for Boston.

Schr. Wide Awake, Hamilton, Chatham.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Gaskell, Washington, N. C.

Schr. Vapor, Bogert, Savannah.

Schr. D. M. French, Jones, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. H. B. Metcalf, Rogers, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. James Henry, Oliver, Rockland, with lime.

Sloop E. C. Strong, Strong, hence, returned to land some cotton picked up at sea.

Barge Lillie, Brewster, Champlain.

Barge Magnolia, Paolo, Champlain.

WIND—At sunset, S. E., with snow.

Sailed.

Steamships Allemannia, City of Baltimore, Pennsylvania, Ariadne, Andalusia, Santee, Vixen, El Cid, St. Andrew, Evening Star, United States, Marmion, Missouri, Nevada, Hunter, Virgo, Euterpe, San Jacinto, Adele, Hatteras, Niagara, Cumberland.

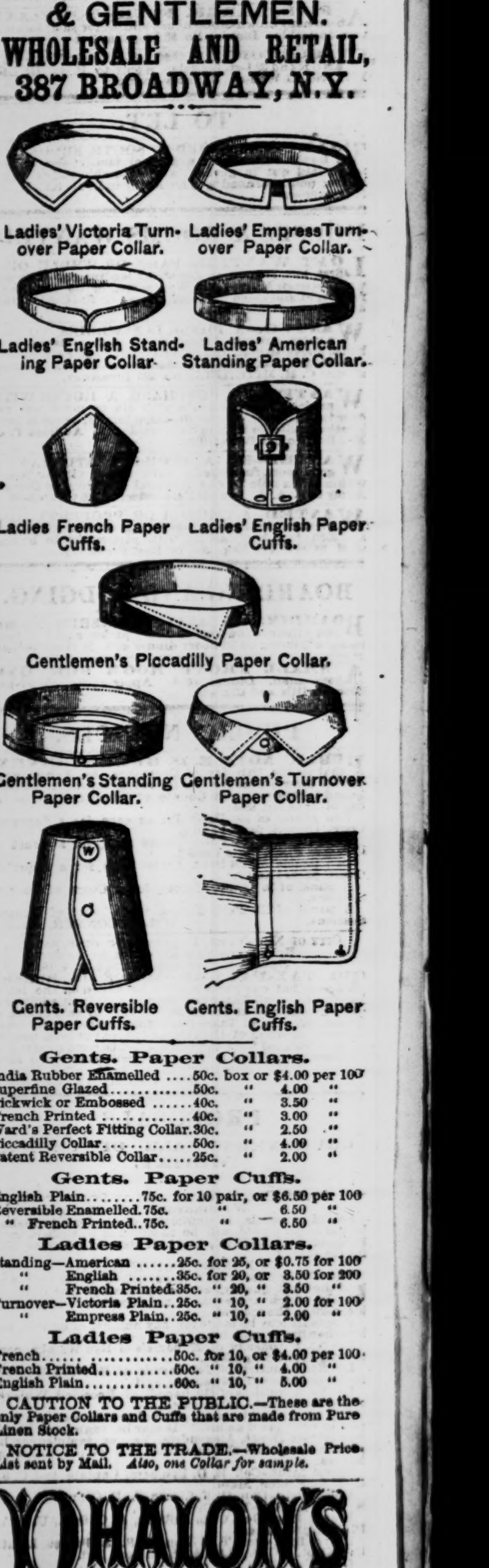
By Telegraph.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 8—Sld. English schrs. Wm. P. Burroughs, for Baltimore for repairs. This schr. is from New-Orleans, bound to Liverpool, and put in with loss of mainmast, spars and sails. The cargo of cotton is in good order. The schr. Wm. Masyck has arrived from New-York; arr. ship S. L. Tilley, from City Point and bound to Philadelphia; also brig Minerva, from City Point for Texas, with tobacco, and ship Uhland, City Point for Bremen, with tobacco.

Foreign Ports.

At Demerara, Nov. 12, barks Joseph Eneas, of and from New-York, dischg., and Princeton, to sail about the 18th; brigs Chesapeake, of and for Baltimore about the 18th, and Wild Hunter, of Halifax, for Portland about the 14th, and schr. Townsend, of and for Philadelphia about the 16th.

WARD'S PAPER COLLARS AND CUFFS FOR LADIES & GENTLEMEN.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
387 BROADWAY, N.Y.


Ladies' Victoria Turnover Paper Collar.
Ladies' Empress Turnover Paper Collar.
Ladies' English Standing Paper Collar.
Ladies' American Standing Paper Collar.
Ladies French Paper Cuffs.
Ladies' English Paper Cuffs.
Gentlemen's Piccadilly Paper Collar.
Gentlemen's Standing Paper Collar.
Gentlemen's Turnover Paper Collar.
Gents. Reversible Paper Cuffs.
Gents. English Paper Cuffs.

Gents. Paper Collars.
India Rubber Enamelled....50c. per box or $4.00 per 100
Superfine Linen....50c. " 4.00 "
Pickwick do....50c. " 4.00 "
French Printed....50c. " 4.00 "
Ward's Perfect Fitting Collar 60c. " 5.00 "
Piccadilly....60c. " 5.00 "
Patent Reversible....50c. " 4.00 "

Gents. Paper Cuffs.
English Plain....75c. for 10 pairs, or $6.50 per 100
Reversible Enamelled....75c. " 6.50 "
" French Printed....75c. " 6.50 "

Ladies Paper Collars.
Standing—American....25c. for 25, or $0.75 for 100
" English....25c. " 25, 3.00 "
" French Printed....35c. " 10, 3.00 "
Turnover—Victoria....25c. " 10, 2.50 "
" Empress Plain....25c. " 10, 2.50 "

Ladies Paper Cuffs.
French....50c. " 4.00 "
French Printed....50c. " 4.00 "
English Plain....50c. " 4.00 "

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—These are the only Paper Collars and Cuffs that are made from Pure Linen Stock.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.—Wholesale Price-List sent by Mail. Also, one Collar for sample.

PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—Extra Class [illegible], Dec. 9, 1865.
[illegible]

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS.
[illegible]
CIRCULARS [illegible]
ROYAL [illegible]

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

JOHN CAMPBELL, formerly with the House of George Brodie, begs respectfully to announce to the ladies of New-York that he will open, on MONDAY, 11th December, and during the week, a large assortment of

CLOAKS,

from the leading magazines of Paris, just received per Royal Mail Steamer Scotia.

JOHN CAMPBELL.
No. 808 Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts.

NOTICE.—THE KAVANAGH AND DECKER GUARDS will meet at Bleistein's Billiard Hall, Nos. 14 and 16 [illegible] 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making [illegible] are particularly requested [illegible] importance [illegible].
PETER D. BRAISTED, Jr.
S. BURNS, Sec.

A MAGNIFICENT SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE—[illegible] full iron plate, [illegible] corners, &c. [illegible] brated city [illegible] taken in trade [illegible] BATTERSON'S Express Office, No. [illegible] 40th-st.